# Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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## Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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### EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE Allegheny arsenal is not to be sold, after all.

A LARGE number of patents were issued from the Patent-office last week to Pennsylvanians and Ohioans.

THE Greenback aristocratic candidate for Governor is stumping the oil regions.

BEN BUTLER has finally gotten back into the traces of the Democracy.

THE *Watchman* editor is able to swallow a camel, but can't get through without choking on a gnat.

THE Democracy of this State will go to *Africa* shortly after the election. Salt river runs that way.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA is the grandson of a revolutionary soldier. No doubt Col. Dunkle is a cousin of Adam and Eve.

THE New York *Sun* is terribly mad because the House passed a resolution declaring that Hayes cannot be ousted.

THE New York *Sun* says the Indian war was invented by the administration. The editors of that paper are "treasuring up wrath against a day of wrath."

THE Senate committee on Privileges and Elections has decided adversely upon the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to provide for woman suffrage.

A LYCOMING county man offers to serve as Commissioner for nothing. No doubt he is a Republican. Meek would get a mighty slim percentage out of that man's salary.

GOVERNOR HOYT and HON. A. H. Dill have been invited to be present at the unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument at Cedar Springs, Clinton county, on the 4th of July. A. O. Furst, of this place, has been invited to deliver the address.

ROBERT KENDALL, ESQ., of Houserville, is in Williamsport this week attending as a juror at the United States circuit court, now being held at that place. Mr. Kendall is talked of as a candidate for county commissioner this fall. He would be the right man in the right place, no doubt.

MR. GEO. J. F. RAMM, of Clinton county, is out for the nomination of County Treasurer. Mr. Ramm has been running for office for a long time, but has never succeeded. We think he would be able to *Ramm* through if he'd only quit his talking. He can talk more in five minutes than any man this side of Washington.

SILLY MEEK, of the *Watchman*, has just discovered that he is mad because Governor Hartranft happened to be away when the riots broke out last summer. He says the Governor should have stayed at home and attended to his business. Governor, do you think it possible to recover from that rebuke? You have our sympathy in this your hour of sore affliction! Summon a physician.

IN the Senate last Thursday the bill to repeal the resumption act passed the Senate. That part of the bill as it came from the House providing for the repeal of the Resumption Act forbidding the retirement of United States notes, etc., was stricken out, the latter subject being covered by another bill which passed jointly. The bill, as it passed the Senate, reads as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act United States notes shall be receivable the same as coin in payment for the four per centum bonds now authorized by law to be issued, and on and after October 1, 1878, said notes shall be received for duties on imports.

### Death of Wm. Cullen Bryant.

The distinguished poet and journalist, William Cullen Bryant, died at his residence, in the city of New York, on the morning of Wednesday the 12th of the present month. Fourteen days previous to the time of his death, he had delivered an eloquent oration on the occasion of the unveiling of a bust of the Italian patriot, Mazzini, in the New York Central Park. While speaking, he stood part of the time with uncovered head in the hot sun, and then walked to the house of a friend, where he fell upon the door step in a swoon. From the beginning of his illness his recovery was considered doubtful, and most of the time until his death he was mentally unconscious. His end is said to have been peaceful and painless.

Considering his great age, the death of Mr. Bryant cannot be a great surprise to the country, but it is not the less an event to occasion the most profound sorrow. Few men have better earned a lasting place in the memory and affections of his fellows, of all climes, times and qualities. Never holding positions which mankind generally regard as externally brilliant and remarkable, he yet has left a record that will live in brightness unquenchable when that of many a distinguished general, statesman or sovereign is remembered only in the dry details of history as among many who are named only for their high worldly position. Much of his work is of a kind to take its place in all libraries, and to be treasured in all cultivated memories for ages to be; while even his labors for a more transient purpose will live for their effect upon the minds of the people, and his name will be cherished for the efforts he has made in the cause of humanity. He led a blameless and a busy life, as lawyer, journalist and poet; his proudest title of distinction, and that, doubtless, for which he will be most permanently remembered, is that of being one of the first of American poets, if he was not, as many believe, the chief star of that galaxy. He was also an extensive traveler, and had published several volumes descriptive of his journeyings in various countries. He was, besides, a frequent contributor to magazines and other periodicals, and delivered many public addresses. The largest share of his work, probably, was done on the New York *Evening Post*, a daily afternoon journal, of which he was editor, and of which most of the time he had the entire control from 1826 until the time of his last illness. We have space for but a short sketch of the life of this eminent citizen.

William Cullen Bryant was born November 3, 1794, at Cunningham, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and was the son of a country physician, Peter Bryant. His early years were passed at his country home, and he received instruction from his father, who was a man of unusual culture and mental force. The young Bryant commenced to publish verses in the newspapers before he was ten years old, and at the age of thirteen two poems of his were published in book form. In 1810 he entered Williams College, but left at the conclusion of the second year of the course to commence the study of law. Being admitted to practice, he was soon after made a justice of the peace, and is said to have won a fair share of success as a lawyer. The profession was not altogether to his taste, however, and he abandoned it after ten years' practice for the more congenial field of literature. Even while engaged in legal business he courted the verses, and produced several of his most popular poems, among them "Thanatopsis," which was published in 1816, though it is said to have been written four years earlier, though it probably had the benefit of careful revision afterwards. This poem gained for him not only an American but an English celebrity, and is regarded as one of the finest in the language.

In 1825 he removed to the city of New York, where he was first engaged as editor of the New York *Review & Atheneum Magazine*, and in 1826 he became editorially connected with the *Evening Post*, of which, a few years later, he was made editor in chief, which position he held till the time of his death. The *Post*, when he first became connected with it, was a Federalist organ, but it afterwards became Jacksonian Democratic, and when the Republican party was formed it adopted the principles of that organization, and still continues to be a Republican newspaper. Under Mr. Bryant's control it was always a free spoken and independent journal of progress, never allowing its freedom, its vigor or usefulness to be trammeled by party allegiance. Its literary tone was always of the highest, and few journals have exercised a wider or a better influence.

In 1832 a collected edition of his poems was published in New York, and republished in London, under the auspices of Washington Irving. It was enthusiastically received in England, and since then the name of Bryant has been as famous in that country as in America. Repeated editions of his poems have been published since, containing his poetic effusions from time to time. He has also published several annuals, and a volume of selected poetry, which has been quite popular. Among his later literary works was his translations of the Iliad and the Odyssey of Homer, the former in 1870 and the latter in 1871. They are among the best, if not the very best of English translations of the immortal Greek Bard.

In 1854, Mr. Bryant sailed with his family for Europe, making a second journey in 1845, and a third in 1849, on the latter occasion extending his trip to the East. His letters written on these journeys, which originally appeared in the *Evening Post*, were afterwards collected and a volume entitled "Letters of a Traveler." He also traveled extensively in his own country, and in the West Indies. In 1857 he made a fourth voyage to Europe, the record of which is contained in "Letters from Spain and Other Countries." He was often called upon to deliver public addresses, especially in commemoration of the lives and careers of men distinguished for their services in behalf of humanity.

Mr. Bryant purchased several years ago, a beautiful country seat at Roslyn, L. I., and had also a house in the city of New York. In private life he was exceedingly amiable, his manners being generally reserved and unassuming. By his acquaintences and friends he was very highly esteemed. He had not the elements of popularity with the masses, and would hardly have made a successful politician, seeking elevation by the votes of his fellow citizens. His career was a noble one, and his life and works will be remembered with unfading gratitude, while his lasting fame will be without a taint. Slightly changing his own famous lines, we may all wish that, like him, we might

"So live that when our summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
We go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach our grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

THE United States Supreme Court commenced at Williamsport Monday last. Wm. P. Wilson, Esq., of this place is a Grand Juror, and Clement Dale and J. C. Williams, Esqs., also of this place, Petit Jurors. One of the most important cases for trial is that of James B. Montgomery vs. Snow Shoe Land Association. Clinton Loyd, Esq., of Williamsport is counsel for plaintiff, and Messrs. E. & E. M. Blanchard, of this place, and Armstrong & Linn, of Williamsport, for defendants.

SENATOR CONKLING denies that he hunted for the Boulds Baker telegrams. He also says that he has no disposition whatever to take any part in the Potter investigation scheme.

### That Illegal Fee.

The *Watchman* was mum last week in regard to the illegal fee charged by Treasurer Musser for advertising unseated lands from persons who do not happen to be familiar with the law. Musser has been charging some persons one dollar per tract, others fifty cents, and yet others, who are posted in the law, nothing at all. The court has given the treasurer permission to sell under the old law, which allows but fifty cents per tract for advertising. We believe this is a strained construction of the law by the court, a construction that would not have been put upon it had not one of the judges been a candidate for re-election, and desirous of conciliating the Meek faction. Be that as it may, one thing is certain, if the Treasurer sells under the old law he can only charge the fees allowed by the old law. Indeed, it is held by some that as he has advertised illegally he cannot charge anything, and a very prominent citizen of Clinton county, taking this latter view of the situation, refused to pay anything, and was let off scott free. He claimed that the treasurer had not advertised in accordance with the act of Assembly, therefore he would not pay for advertising, and he did not. Mr. Musser has placed himself in a position the least enviable; the charging of one man a dollar, another fifty cents, and yet another nothing, is an act of dishonesty that calls for the severest condemnation, and, although he may endeavor to free himself from the stigma brought upon him by acts wholly unlawful. If there is any sense of right or justice left among the voters of Centre county, he has loaded himself down with a burden of infamy which a lifetime of repentance cannot clear away. This infamous example should warn others against selling themselves before election to one man or class of men, and against the interest of the people, whose servant he is, although unfaithful to the trust reposed in him. Indeed, we can call this only a clear case of thieving. If the *Watchman* knows any milder term for such rascality, let us hear what it is.

We ask the honest people of the county how they swallow such a dose? We think it high time a change be made, somehow or another, in the administration of our county affairs. The events recently brought to light clearly indicate the finger-marks of a powerful and corrupt combination or ring. The iron hand of Democratic corruption has a tight grip. Who, we ask are we to look to for relief? Surely not from the men who are *robbing* us from day to day. The question must be settled by the ballot-box—there must be a solid uprising of the honest voters of the county, who are willing to break the shackles which have for years bound them to these men. Let these ringsters understand this fall that they have feasted on your earnings long enough. Demonstrate to them that you are free men, and not bound to any clique. We are fully aware of the discreditable fact that there are some who cannot resist the command of the "powers that be," but we trust there is manhood and independence enough in the majority of our people to resist further ravages from this pest.

We say to those having taxes to pay upon unseated lands, you are not bound to pay them! We still maintain that the tracts were not advertised legally, and charges made for that purpose are not legal and cannot be collected. All such fees paid are contributions to the support of Dan Musser. The *Watchman* would say, in answer to this, that Bellefonte is over-burdened with taxes. We could answer this strange argument to the satisfaction of all reasonable persons if we had the space, but we could not do it in this one article, and it is not pertinent to the question under consideration. If all Meek said about Bellefonte was true, would that be a satisfactory reason to the tax-payers why they should continue in power the tools of a corrupt ring to rob the county? If there is one class of robbers in the community, does that excuse others who follow their example? No sensible man will be deceived by such sophistry.

### The "Watchman's" Little Game.

The *Watchman* of last week says that Mr. Gregg, the Republican Commissioner, drew from the county, "$674.37 as services for Commissioner for one year, and $185.76, as his compensation for distributing duplicates and attending appeals, making in all $836.12." The truth is, that Mr. Gregg worked 189 days, for which the law allowed him $567.00. He charged for delivering election papers, Assessor's books, Register's duplicates, &c., $112.50, making in all $679.50, just $156.62 less than the *Watchman* makes it. It seems to be impossible for Meek to tell the truth, especially when speaking of a Republican official, but in this case Meek has an extra grievance. When the present board came in power, Mr. Gregg found abuses in the matter of printing, which needed correction. He immediately set himself about the work of reform, and would have accomplished it the first year, if Meek had not had his tool, in the person Smith Barnhart, as clerk for the board. When Mr. Gregg offered a resolution in relation to the public printing, which was adopted, this suple, pliant tool of the ringster, and clerk, altered it in the minutes of the proceedings, to suit Meek's interest. The next year this unfaithful clerk was removed, and the present, very efficient and faithful incumbant elected. Then the job printing for which former Commissioners had been paying 650 dollars, was sent to Harrisburg, and done for 170 dollars, a clear saving to the county in this one item, of five hundred and twenty dollars. For this reason, Meek has sworn to defeat the re-election of the whole of the present board, including the Republican member. How he is to control the Republican party to defeat Mr. Gregg's nomination, begins to appear in some schemes which are beginning to come to the surface, and about which we may inform our readers in a future issue. As to the Democratic members, it remains to be seen whether the Democracy of this county are so dumb that they will help Meek to vent his spite upon officers who have gained his ill will because they refused to let him reach his hands into the County Treasury whenever he was a little short, or wanted to pay a loss incurred by endorsing for some friend, which favor he had done to advance his own political aspirations. The first year the Commissioners were entrapped by Meek, through trusting to a dishonest clerk, but since that time they have tried to do their duty, and have profited by the lesson of the first years' experience.

For the office of Commissioner the county needs experienced, honest men, or at least there should be some on that board who have some knowledge of the duties to be performed. It is hard to tell what the Democracy may do. Meek's influence may be sufficient to remove both of the men who have incurred his displeasure. Shall it be potent enough to secure the removal of the Republican also? As to Mr. Gregg's bill, we will say he has had more work to do than either of the other members of the board. He has been vigilent and faithful in guarding the interest of the tax-payers. An incompetent official could loose much of the county's money, and if they fall into the power of the ring here, the county would do better to pay Mr. Gregg five thousand dollars a year than to have the services of such men for nothing. He has worked more days than the others, it is true, but only because it was forced upon him. Even now, the clerk being sick, he is performing the duties of that position. For this service, no honest tax-payer would say he should not be paid, and yet it will have the effect, at the end of the year, to make his bill larger than the others.

### Newspaper Jottings.

—Miss Kate Field is on the London *Times'* editorial staff. London is a first-class *Field* to work in.

—The change of make-up recently made in the Altoona *Globe* has improved the press work on that sheet.

—The Sterling *Gazette*, published at Sterling, Cameron county, is at hand. It is of the National persuasion.

—The Altoona *Evening Mirror* entered its fifth year last Thursday. It is a pretty good looking-glass.

—Mr. Pitcairn, of the Altoona *Tribune*, is off on a visit to Europe. We guess Mr. P. has all that is necessary to do that trick.

—The local editor of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, is a village pedagogue, but he gets up a good paper, notwithstanding this fact.

—G. L. Morlock, of the Clinton *Republican*, has been elected Historian of the Lock Haven Soldiers' Memorial Association.

—For sensational news, the Williamsport *Sun* beats anything in that town. It's a rank, overgrown Democratic sheet.

—Among our spiciest exchanges is the Cincinnati Daily *Star*. It has been *Star*-ing through that country for a number of years.

—Col. Dunkle has withdrawn from the Philadelphia Sunday *Dispatch*. He intends *Dispatch*-ing Africa in the most approved style this fall.

—The Lewistown *Gazette* editor caught a bass 'tother day that measured 17¾ inches long. Won't you drop the three-quarters, at least?

—The N. Y. *Graphic* says the following hymn was sung by the occupants of Stewart's hotel for women: "I want a man—I want a man—I want a man*sion* in the skies."

—Col. Seeley, of the Jersey Shore *Herald*, is a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary on the Democratic ticket. Col. Seeley has labored long and faithfully in the trace*s* of his party and certainly deserves "suthin" at their hands.

—McGinness, the West Branch Historian, now editor-in-chief of the *Gazette & Bulletin*, published in that paper, last week, an interesting account of an Indian Massacre that occurred one hundred years ago where Williamport now stands.

—James M. Emery has retired from the proprietorship of the Lemars (Ia.) *Liberal* and is succeeded by Mr. W. L. Phippen. Mr. C. F. Leidy still owns his interest and remains at the head of the cercern. The *Liberal* is, without doubt, the best weekly paper in northwestern Iowa. Messrs. Leidy, Emery and Phippen were formerly Lock Haven lads.

—Jim Anderson, perjurer, thief, and a general devil, is an employee of the Philadelphia *North American*. Fire him out, "Mort." This same man was employed at one time by the editor of the Lancaster *New Era*. While there he was caught in an attempt to mix tickets at an election, when he was discharged. In 1871 he was on the *State Journal* at Harrisburg, and while there concocted a plan to steal the office for his employer, there being some dispute as to the ownership. The latter consented and placed the management of the affair in Anderson's hands. On the night before Good Friday, 1871, Anderson summoned the whole force of the establishment, gave orders to pack everything portable in the office and prepare to move, and it is an actual fact that before four o'clock next morning everything in the office, types, press, paper, stone, racks, etc., had been moved from the State printing office, Third street below Market, to the cellar of the Western Union Telegraph office, only the safe remaining, and that was too heavy to take along.

THERE is considerable interest felt on the question, "Who will succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor of Canada?" The Dukes of Manchester and Connaught are mentioned.

JUDGE AGNEW has declined the Temperance nomination for Supreme Judge.

A RUMOR says Queen Victoria intends abdicating the throne.

## Poetry.

### "IF I SHOULD DIE TO-NIGHT."

If I should die to-night,
My friends would look upon my quiet face
Before they laid it in its resting place,
And deem that death had left it almost fair,
And laying snow-white flowers against my hair,
Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness,
And fold my hands with lingering caress—
Poor hands, so empty and so cold to-night!

If I should die to-night,
My friends would call to mind, with loving thought,
Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought;
Some gentle word the frozen lips had said;
Errands on which the willing feet had sped.
The memory of my selfishness and pride,
My hasty words would all be put aside,
And so I should be loved and mourned to-night.

If I should die to-night,
Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me,
Recalling other days remorsefully.
The eyes that chill me with averted glance,
Would look upon me as of yore, perchance,
And soften in the old familiar way,
For who would war with dumb, unconscious clay?
So I might rest, forgiven of all to-night.

O friends, I pray to-night
Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow;
The way is lonely; let me feel them now.
Think gently of me: I am travel-worn;
My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn.
Forgive! O heart estranged, forgive, I plead;
When dreamless rest is mine, I shall not need
The tenderness for which I long to-night.

## Our Story Teller.

### My Adopted Child.

"Is that Oldtown church yonder, if you please sir?"

A girl spoke to me. I turned and looked at her. There are women of sixteen and children of sixteen. This one was a child. She wore the scantiest of cotton dresses, belt at the waist, a pair of leather boots, and a white apron. In her hand she carried a sun-bonnet, and her hair, cropped close like a boy's, curled in black rings about her head. The face was a baby's face in sweetness and innocence, the little brown hands the hands of toil. No young lady this, yet there was nothing coarse and vulgar about her unless it was her hands.

"That is Oldtown church, my dear," I said, "are you going there?"

"Yes, sir, to see the wedding. Are you?"

I was, more fool I, though I did not say so to this child. The bride for who the bells were ringing was to be mine once—would have been but for the accident which had clipped me and changed her heart. She had done nothing treacherously, but I saw the truth and set her free. She took her freedom gladly, and we were two. She had quite forgotten me, no doubt. I believed then I never could forget her.

I knew exactly how she would look in snowy silk and lace and coronet of pearls. I had dreamed of her in bridal robes so often.

I nodded to the little thing beside me, trudging over the meadow path with the tall grass almost to her waist, and looking at me so wistfully.

"I never saw a wedding," she said.

"No?"

"No, sir. Grandfather said I might come. He didn't care himself. It's a long walk, too, from the tavern, and he's very old."

"Does your grandfather keep the tavern?" I asked.

"No, sir—I wished he did!" said the child. "He has only his fiddle, and people half the time don't care for tunes. What else can he do, though? To-night there's a dance, and he's to play for them. That's why we stopped."

A poor fiddler's untaught grandchild—as poor as decent poverty could be—yet her presence somehow cheered me. Half-child, half-woman, and all a child at heart. Innocent, beautiful, and kindly, I encouraged her to linger at my side. I said to her:

"I will show you a place where you can see the bride well. It is in the gallery. Will you like that?"

"I don't know," she said. "I haven't often been to church. We pray together in lonely places, grandfather and I. Will you be there, sir?"

"Yes,"

"I know I should like it."

"Come with me, then," I said, and she followed.

I had meant to hide myself in the gallery, and see my lost love married unseen. This companion had not been in my role at all. But I liked it. No friend, no relation, not my own sister would I have had beside me; but this selfish thing was too innocent to fear. I led the way up the dark old stairs, and towards a spot quite sheltered from general view. Then I sat down and she stood leaning over the balustrade.

The church was full of bonnets. Here and there a masculine head. The minister was in his seat reading, in a position taken for effect. He was a handsome man, and he knew it perfectly well.

Girls whispered and giggled, matrons fanned themselves, and men yawned. Soon the soft roll of carriages on the gravel path was heard, and the bridal party entered. I saw her at last. Aletta.

"Is that the bride?" half sobbed the girl's voice at my side. "Is it a real lady? She looks like wax. Oh, how pretty, how beautiful! Look! Look!"

She touched me with her little brown hand and looked at me, her eyes sparkling.

"Did you ever see her before?" she asked. "Is she like that in everyday clothes? Oh, how pretty! how pretty!"

Men have no right to weep. I put my head down upon the cushion of the pew and hid my eyes. I felt the child creep close beside me.

"Poor man, he's tired!" I heard her whisper, and she put her little hand out and patted me softly by stealth.

Soon I looked down into the church again, and saw Grant Stanton kiss his bride.

"Is it all over?" asked the girl.

"Yes, child," I said, "all over."

"Then I must go," she said. "Thank you for being so kind to me, sir. Good-bye."

"Good-bye," I said and her little leather shoe patted over the aisle and down the stairs, and I had seen, as I thought, the last of her. When she was gone I missed her strangely.

I went home when the church was quite empty. It had not been as hard to bear as I had feared, and oddly enough I found myself thinking of that child's little gypsy head and those beautiful long fringed eyes. I wondered at myself, but it was so.

"I should like to see the little child again," I said; and as I spoke, I spied a crowd about a tavern door upon the road.

It was a poor place, and poor rough people made up the group. But it was plainly no common quarrel or drinking bout which had brought them here, for their faces were all grave and their voices suppressed. I crossed the road.

"What has happened, friend?" I asked of a tinker near by.

"Only a blind fiddler dropped dead," he said. "But there's a gal there wild about it."

And then I passed him and went in. An old man lay upon the floor, and across his body a girl had flung herself. I knew the gypsy hair and the brown neck, the scant cotton dress, and the sun-bonnet, flung with a handful of wild flowers upon the floor; and I bent over her touching her little despairing head.

"My child," I said, "he is happier than we are."

And she looked up.

"He was all I had," she said; "all, all!"

So had I thought when Aletta gave me back our betrothal ring. My heart ached for her. I said no other word, but led her to an inner room, while two men bore the dead man up stairs. She wept wildly, but my presence seemed to comfort her.

After a while she drew closer to me, and sitting on a low stool, leaned her forehead on my knee. Soon my hand rested on it, and in an hour she sobbed herself to sleep.

I said a few words to the landlady when I arose to leave, and she promised to attend to my orders, enforced by the contents of my pocket-book.

"The girl shan't go until I hear from you, sir," she said. "Indeed, I don't know where she would go. She seems friendless; and such a child for her age! Thank you, sir."

And I went on my way again, thinking not of Aletta, but of the dead fiddler's grandchild—this sun-browned waif, so simple and ignorant, so friendless and alone.

I was young yet—not five and twenty—a batchelor, and likely to be one my life long. I had no proper home to take her to, and no friend to aid me. At last, in my extremity, I thought of Betty—old Betty, who had once been my nurse, and who loved me as she might her own son—and in the gloaming I made my way to her poor home. I found her trimming her vines in the bit of garden-ground, and had my usual kiss across the garden fence even before the garden gate was opened.

"I've been thinking of you," she said. "I knew it was you as soon as I heard some one coming. 'Tisn't every young gentleman would weary himself coming to see an old lady like me. Sit down, honey, and rest."

"I came to ask a favor, Betty."

"Just name it, Master Bertie."

"Will you take a boarder, Betty?"

"Bless me! In my two rooms?"

"Only a child, Betty."

"A child! Master Albert!"

I told her of the fiddler's death, and of the girl.

"I have money enough," I said, "but no female relatives. I can only come to you."

"You always were kind-hearted from a boy," she said. "I'll take the little girl, Master Bertie."

Then she put both hand on my shoulders.

"You haven't fretted, have you?" she asked.

"Fretted! Why?" I asked.

"Nay, why indeed?" said old Betty. "Better fish in the sea than ever were caught yet." Then in a moment more she added, "I've been to see the wedding."

I felt my face flush.

"Shall I bring the girl to-morrow after her grandfather's funeral?" I asked.

"When you please," said Betty. "But, Master Albert, what do you mean to do with her? You are doing all this in a hurry. Just think a bit."

"I am going to adopt the child," I said. "It will make me happy to have a young thing to care for."

Betty laughed.

"You'll have young things of your own, please God, some day," she said. "Why, at your age, life is before you."

"I shall never marry, Betty," I said.

She caught my fingers in a close grasp with her horny, hard-working hand.

"I wish you was back again a baby on my knee, Master Bertie," she said. "I'd like to sing you to sleep as I did then. Ah! it's a grief to us old women to see the young we've nursed grow up so tall and old, with their troubles so shut up in their own hearts that we can't comfort them. Going? Well, then, good night! I'm ready for anything that will cheer you, Master Bertie, I ought to say Master Albert always, now, I suppose, but the old times do come back so!"

I left her leaning over her gate and looking wistfully at me, knowing as a mother might have known the grief which I had buried in my heart. And if her words had given me pain, it was like some ointment which makes the wound smart in its very healing. It was something to be loved so well, even by the old nurse.

Late the next day I led my young charge from her grandfather's grave to Betty's cottage. She kept my hand upon the road as a little child might. I had no thought but that she was one, until old Betty's cry of "Goodness, Master Bertie, I thought you said a young child! Why, this is a grown girl!" startled me into consciousness.

"It doesn't matter, does it, Betty?" I asked. She turned to the girl.

"Take off your bonnet," she said, a little grimly. "I want to look at you. What is your name?"

The girl obeyed. "I'm only Nellie Hay," she said, and stood to be looked at. Betty looked sternly at first, then pityingly.

"La, no! Master Bertie, it don't matter," she said. "I don't see any harm in her. There's a peg behind the door, child. You can hang your bonnet on that." And I left the two together.

Not long, though; every day found some new errand to take me to the cottage. I put on elderly airs, and gave advice. I had went to school, and went through grave examinations on Saturday afternoons. I told old Betty that when I was a man of middle age I should take my little daughter home, and she should keep house for us. And I began to fancy, very soon, that there could be no such happiness as that a parent felt. The girl was growing tall, it was true, and I was only ten years older than she was; but when she checked her light tread too keep pace with me, when the childish laugh bubbled at something which could only make me smile, I felt that years are not the only things which age us.

I was working hard at my profession, too. I had hand and heart full. In a year I found that I could pass Aletta on her husband's arm without a pang. In a year more I wondered whether she had really changed, or whether I fancied black curls more than I did golden bands, for I found my little daughter much the prettiest.

In the sultry summer evenings I used to leave red tape and parchment and go out to Betty's cottage to have tea with my adopted child. Then, while she polished up the cups, Nellie Hay and I used to walk down to the river side. Tall as she was growing, I had a way of holding her hands still; and we had such pleasant talks! such odd, unworldly chatter! These walks and simple tea-drinkings rested the brain, wearied with law business, quarrels and quibbles, more than I can tell.

The rough hands had grown softer now, the waist taper, the bust full. The sweep of women's robes, the tread of women's light-shod feet had taken the place of clumping leather boots and scant cotton skirts.

I knew this, but Nellie was a child to me all the same. Was I not by adoption her father? Had not my early grief and the staff on which I leaned, aged me before my time? Of course she always would be young to me; and why I felt so angry if by chance some gay farmer chatted with her over the fence, or some neighbor saw her home from church, I could not tell. "An old man's temper, I suppose," I said, and sighed like a young one.

So three years passed. At the end of that time Aletta's husband died. They had quarrelled, and she had made him wofully jealous, it was said, and all his property save a mere pittance, was willed to strangers.

One day a lady in black walked into my office; when she lifted her veil I saw Aletta Stanton's face, closer to me than it had been since we parted. My heart gave no wild throb. I felt as though she were a mere stranger.

Courteously and quite calmly I heard her business. She intended to contest the will and needed advice. I gave her what I could. I referred her to a brother lawyer as the one who would best espouse her cause. As for myself, I told her truly that my time was too much occupied to undertake anything more, and I wished her success.

She looked at me wistfully, with her great blue eyes full of tears as she arose to go.

"It was cruel of him," she said, "cruel to leave me so poor, but he was never kind, never—not in the the honey-moon even."

"I regret to hear it," I said.

"I could expect nothing more," she said; "I did not love him—I never loved but one—and that one—"

She paused and looked at me.

"That one I love still," she said.

And Heaven knows no feeling of revenge or petty triumph was in my heart when I looked in Aletta Stanton's eyes as if I did not understand her and courteously bowed her out.

"Did I ever care for that woman?" I thought, "or is it all a dream!"

I took my adopted child to the theatre that night and we saw the Lady of Lyons together. It was her first play-going experience, and she enjoyed it immensely. She wore a white dress and bonnet and the coral drops I had fastened a few days before in her pretty little ears. I could not help looking into her eyes and touching her hand in mine. When I left her I kissed her.

"Good-night, my child," I said.

And she answered "good-night," with a cheek dyed on the instant deeper scarlet, and ran away as Betty came out to chat with me.

From that night I dated an odd change. My adopted child seemed shy of letting me keep her hand—shy even of chatting as she did. She was graver, more womanly. I fancied she did not care for me as she did. Perhaps some of those farmers who leaned over the gate at sunset, some of those young fellows who so often escorted her home from church, had won her from me. I grew a little moody. I found myself in brown studies when I should have been at work. At last I determined to discover whether I was really to lose my child, and went down to the cottage. I found her there sitting at work with Betty.

After all, it was no easy task. I could not do as I hoped. I tried jesting, and spoke of one and of the other young fellows near. "We shall have Nellie stolen from us, I suppose," I said. "There is nothing so easliy lost from a family as a pretty daughter. But who is to have you, Nellie?"

She looked at me as children look before they burst into tears—her chin quivering, her throat swelling—then she dropped her work, and stole from the room without answering me.

"What ails the child, Betty?" I asked, "have I offended her?"

Old Betty stood before me sturdy and stern—a look in her face that I never yet seen there.

"Master Albert," she said, "whatever she was when she came here, Nellie is no child now. Oh, Master Albert, I can't believe you've done it on purpose. You couldn't—such a sweet innocent thing—but it's done. All I can say is go away, or let her go, and may be the wound would heal. I ought to have spoken in time. I was an old fool. Oh, how could you, Master Albert? How could you?"

"What have I done?" I cried. "I would rather die than harm her."

"And yet you have made her love you," said Betty sternly. "You who knew you would never love her. You've been very selfish, Master Albert."

A new light dawned upon me, a radiance brilliant beyond my hopes.

"Betty," said I, "you are dreaming. She must think me old enough to be a grandfather, with my long face and bald crown, and this crutch. Iv'e had one dream broken; don't set me dreaming again for heaven's sake."

Old Betty looked at me; then caught my face in both her hands and kissed me.

"Master Bertie," said she, "I shan't tell you a word more; go and find out what you want to know yourself. You silly, handsome, good-for-nothing fellow!"

I found my child under the grapevine, her face was wet with tears. I sat down by her, and put my arm about her waist.

"Nellie," said I, "don't shrink from me. I am your true friend. Your friend whatever answer you may give me now. I am older than you. I am not vain enough to think myself a young girl's beau-ideal. But I do love you dearly, Nellie. Can you love me enough to be my wife. If you cannot, if another claims your heart, do not say yes from gratitude. Tell me the truth, and still retain a father's, a brother's affection, Nellie."

I bent over her, and my life seemed in her keeping. Until that moment I had not known myself. I loved her madly—I felt it now—better, far better, than in my youth I had loved Aletta Stanton.

"Nellie!" I said; "Nellie!" and a brown hand was laid of its own accord in mine, and beneath my gaze the dark eyes did not dare to lift themselves, but hid their sweetness on my breast. Nellie was mine.

I sat with her beating heart so near my own, and thought it all over. I remembered the child in her cotton gown standing in the gallery of the church on the wedding day. I remembered the child whom I had taught; the girl with whom I had passed so many happy hours. I felt that this living life sprung, phoenix-like, from the ashes of the dead, was the purest feeling of my life.

So my old fancy of keeping house with my child came true at last; only when she crossed the threshold of my home with me I called her wife. And the touch of her brown hand brings comfort with it; still her sweet voice is better to me than all the music in the world; and as in my youth I fancied myself old, surely in my age I shall believe myself young, for while we are loving and being loved youth can never die, and while we live I and my Nellie must love each other.

### Old and New.

Ship bred—Sailors.

Made of awl work—Shoes.

Slay ride—A cavalry charge.

A celebrated case—The printer's.

Two for assent—A bridal couple.

The Water Board—An Artesian well.

Superior government—In the nunnery.

A clear conscious cannot be quickened.

An old color guard—Mason & Dixon's line.

Up in her arms! A sick baby all night long.

Little girls believe in a man in the honey-moon.

The fashionable new color in cats is yeller.

A set of teeth things—Dentist's instruments.

Dead sea fruit—The apple of a blind man's eye.

Never reason with a woman or argue with a hornet.

Woman tempted man to eat; but he took to drink himself.

It is sometimes difficult for shoemakers to swear not at awl.

### Reply to Rev. J. Benson Akers' Sermon.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: *Dear Sir:*—In the issue of your paper of June 5th is published a sermon preached by J. Benson Akers, A.M., on the 11th of November, 1877. Knowing the circumstances under which the sermon was gotten up and delivered, I deem it my duty and right to criticise the sermon, and hope you will do me the justice to publish it. I am sure, in thus criticising the discourse, I am not transcending the bounds of courtesy.

"What shall I do to be saved?" is the question discussed. Brother Akers believes we are justified by faith only. I believe that under the gospel dispensation, faith, repentance and baptism were preached in order to the remission of sins. I endorse brother A.'s view of faith, as it regards the object of it, namely, the Lord Jesus Christ. Also, I take no exception to his definition of it—that it is more than persuasion; that it means trust in and reliance on Jesus the Christ. Also, that it reaches the heart through the intellect. Preaching Christ as the divine Saviour, whose precious blood procured the salvation of any whose sins have been or shall be hereafter remitted, I regard as sound, and therefore scriptural teachings. We have often quoted all the passages of scripture quoted by brother Akers in regard to the necessity of believing on the Lord Jesus Christ. But we hold that the analogy of faith requires us to understand these passages, as enunciating a principle of action, and that its concomitants are always implied. We are liable to great error if we do not so understand those passages. For illustration, brother Akers speaks of a living faith, but we ask the question, can there be living faith without works? Is not faith made alive by works? Faith without works, says the Apostle James, is dead, being alone (James II. 17); even so faith, if it have not works, is dead, being alone. To what does he compare faith without works? To the body without a spirit, is the answer. A proposition that is undertaken to be proved by the Holy Scriptures must, of necessity, be such a one as is according to the analogy of faith; if it is not, then we may be assured the proposition is not true. For illustration, suppose I state the following proposition:—We are saved by baptism only or alone. Proof: there were eight souls saved by water, at the time of the flood, the like figure whereunto baptism doth also save us.—Peter . Second witness: Ananias said to Saul, arise and be baptised, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord.—Acts XXII: 16. The jailor at Philippi, said, "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved. The same hour of the night he was baptized.—Acts XVI: 33. How plain it is, then, that faith must be regarded as the principle from which one acts. He was not justified by faith only, but by faith, repentance and baptism. This view preserves the analogy, and prevents our contradicting one passage of Holy Scripture by another. Also, this view is in strict accordance with what the Blessed Redeemer said—He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned.—Mark XVI: 16. Brother Akers says, "Justification is that act of God's free grace whereby he forgives all our sins for the sake of Christ, on condition of our believiug on him. The believer is born of the spirit." Is he born again by believing only? He is born of the spirit, that is true—he is begotten; but Jesus says, except a man be born of water and the spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. Brother Akers would have him in the kingdom by faith, ignoring water baptism, and disregarding all the concomitants of faith. "The believer is saved from the power and indwelling of sin," says Mr. Akers. Then he is fit, is he not, for the eternal kingdom? But he is not fit without repentance. But repentance is a command, this command he obeys, according to brother A., as preparatory to faith. Then he preaches repentance and faith in order to remission of sins. But we now propose to follow friend Akers more closely and methodically.

Omitting to notice what we deem unexceptional—"We learn that Simon believed, also, and when he was baptized he continued with Philip, wondering and beholding the miracles which were done.—Acts VIII: 13. "A closer review of this narative shows us the progressive steps in his career. He believed, or professed, at least, sufficiently to receive the ordinance of baptism. He was baptized. He received this outward seal of his profession. He united with the church. He continued with Philip. Here is the clearest case of professional and baptismal salvation. After all this, Peter said to him, 'Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter, for thy heart is not right in the sight of God.'"

Let us look calmly and considerately at this paragraph, and judge whether this is fair and unbiased dealing with the case of Simon, and whether something has not been said to serve a purpose rather than accept the simple statement of the case, as given by the narrator. Luke says Simon believed; he does not say he "professed to believe." And when he was baptized he continued with Philip, etc. Friend A. says "he received the outward seal of his profession." Luke says nothing about "the outward seal of his profession;" Luke says nothing about his uniting with the church: brother Akers says he did. "After all this Peter said to him, thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter, for thy heart is not right in the sight of God." Then come the * * * What do they mean? Do they not indicate something omitted? Is it not because to produce it would defeat the end intended? We most solemnly object to a teacher of Christianity garbling the sacred word in this way. "Here is the clearest possible case of professional and baptismal salvation." Who made the case? Luke, I am sure, did not state the case. Brother Akers has manufactured it from what Luke says, and *that* by perverting the divine narrative. Luke's narrative, in the common version, reads as follows: "Then Simon himself believed also; and when he was baptized, he continued with Philip, and wondered, beholding the miracles and signs which were done. Now, when the apostles which were at Jerusalem heard that Samara had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John, who, when they had come down, prayed for them that they might receive the Holy Ghost (for as yet he was fallen upon none of them, only they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus). Then laid they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost. And when Simon saw that through laying on of the apostle's hands the Holy Ghost was given, he offered them money, saying, 'Give me also this power, that on whomsoever I lay hands he may receive the Holy Ghost.' But Peter said unto him, 'Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought the gift of God may be purchased with money. Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter. Repent, therefore, of this thy wickedness, and pray God if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee, for I perceive that thou art in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity.' Then answered Simon and said, 'Pray ye to the Lord for me, that none of these things which ye have spoken come upon me.'" Now we have the case of Simon ungarbled. He believed also, therefore he was saved, according to brother Akers. He was baptized, therefore he was saved according to the teaching of Christ.—"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved."

Then, I am asked, how is it that Peter said he perceived he was in the gall of biterness and in the bond of iniquity? Peter answers this question, because thou thoughtest the gift of God may be purchased with money. It was a simple thought of his heart—a wickedness, Peter called it. No other sin is laid to his charge; and, further, he manifests his penitence by requesting Peter to pray for him, and Peter commanded him to pray to God that peradventure the thought of his heart may be forgiven him. He does not charge him with any other sin or wickedness. Of course he was forgiven before Peter came down from Jerusalem. But he thought wickedly after Peter came among them. So it was clear as the light of the sun at noon that there is nothing in Simon's case in regard to "professional and baptismal salvation." Brother Akers regards true evangelical repentance as prerequistie to believing on our Lord Jesus Christ. How can he, then, regard faith as the *only* prerequisite to pardon? Hence, we cannot but see the confusion of the argument that is offered to prove an unscriptural proposition, for if ever there was one of this character, it is that which says we are justified by faith only.

Brother Akers says that we believe implicitly the record that God has given of his son, and especially that part of it which relates to the sufferings and death of Christ as an offering for sin. It implies a renunciation of every other refuge, every other hope, every other plea! Certainly we endorse this sentiment as good and wholesome, scriptural and full of comfort. No other sacrifice for sin can be given. To this the patriarches from Abel downward looked. To this, the ages since it was offered look back. The suffering, sorrowing, bleeding, dying Saviour offered his soul and precious body as the sacrifice for the sins of the world. This is the soul-cheering topic, paramount above all. The death of Christ—Christ crucified: yes, without this we have no glad tidings; yes, we must trust in and rely on Jesus as the atoning Son of the living God.

Let us look again at brother A's quotations: "For ye are all the children of God, by faith in Christ Jesus," Gal. 3. 26. Why does he omit the next verse? For as many of you as were baptized into Christ, have put on Christ, Gal. 3. 27. Read these two verses in their consecutive order and we have the sense intended. The 26th verse suited brother A's proposition, but both quoted would present the proposition doubtful.

The quotation of Rom. 8. 16, is properly quoted and we indorse Paul every time. But bro. A. remarks "that the word is not the Spirit, if it were (is) it would be of no avail to a person who was (is) either too poor to buy it or too ignorant to read it. Just so, the word is not the spirit, neither is the spirit the word. What A. M. or D. D. first made this discovery? We have known this truism for a long time. Still we will venture to inquire of an A. M. whether or not it would avail a poor person who is unable to buy the word, something to hear the wonderful story of the cross, repeated or read by some one who can read. Does not true evangeligal faith come by hearing, and hearing by the word of God?

"The assurance of our salvation does not depend upon ever varying earthly circumstances and surroundings. The spirit itself, which is the spirit of truth, and consequently cannot deceive; which knows all things and consequently cannot be mistaken, bears witness with our

spirit to this great fact that we are the children of God. Our own spirit bears witness that the spirit of God does thus testify, and the concurrent testimony of the spirit of God and our own spirit produces in us that state of mind which we call consciousness, and we say we know, *we know* that we are the children of God. If left to ourselves, we might deceive ourselves or be deceived by others. But God has kindly placed the means of assurance within our reach. We need not be deceived. Whatever may be said, by way of ridicule concerning the immediate action of the Holy Ghost upon the spirit of man, it is a glorious reality nevertheless. Believers are sealed with the Holy Spirit of God unto the day of redemption."

As to the spirit of Truth, which is the Holy Spirit, Jesus said, whom the world cannot receive. Who, then, can receive it? Peter said we are witnesses of these things, so also is the Holy Spirit that God hath given to them that obey him. (See John 14. 17, and Acts 5. 32.) Again, Because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the spirit of his Son into your hearts crying Abba Father, Gal. 4. 6. Certainly the spirit of God bears witness with a Christian's spirit that he is a child of God. Paul said so, it is true, but did he say, or any other inspired writer, that a Christian's spirit, the spirit of a child of God, bears witness that he is a child of God? Can this be concurrent testimony producing consciousness? Let us see. The witness is called to testify—the witness's name is *The Spirit of a Christian*. What have you to say? Witness answers: "The spirit of God bears witness with my spirit that I am a child of God." Here is but one witness—the Spirit of a Christian. Certainly there is not concurrent testimony here, because there is but one witness. There can't be any more consciousness produced than existed before the witness testified. God has not left us in such a predicament. We are not left to our spirits alone to testify to consolatory truth, that we are children of God when we become such. Hence we must allow the Holy Spirit to bear witness in his own way. Am I asked, "How does he do it?" We answer by speaking expressly through those who were divinely inspired. The kind heavenly Father has been so gracious as to ordain an institution, under the gospel dispensation, which we are called upon to obey on confession of our faith in and *reliance* upon the blessed Redeemer. That institution is baptism in water, and is not superceded by baptism in the Holy Spirit, for at the house of Cornelius those who heard the word preached by Peter were baptized in the Holy Spirit. Then answered Peter: Can any man forbid water that these should not be baptized who have received the Holy Ghost as well as we? And he commanded them to be baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus, Acts 10. 47.

Bro. Akers is not to be misrepresented by me. He says: "But understand me (that is as to what he had said about '*nothing more*') I mean a living faith, a faith which has power in the believer, a faith which produces good works,—a faith which is unaccompanied by good works is dead." The poet expresses this nearly accurately when he says:

> "Not flint nor steel alone produces fire,
> No spark arises till both conspire;
> Nor faith, nor works alone produces right,
> Salvation rises when they both unite."

We heartily indorse the foregoing paragraph, both what bro. A. says and what the poet says. They both are in accord with James and Paul. "Faith," says James, "without works is dead, being alone." Paul says the obedience of faith is in accordance with the scriptures of the prophets and the commandment of the everlasting God.

"Now to him that is of power to establish you according to my gospel and the preaching of Jesus Christ, according to the revelation of the mystery, which was kept secret since the world began, but now is made manifest by the scriptures of the prophets according to the commandment of the everlasting God, made known to all nations for the the obedience of faith." Rom. 16:25.26. From all this I am unprepared to say that sins are pardoned by faith *only*—it cannot be. Know, vain man, that faith without works is dead, being alone? So says James the apostle. But let us hear bro. A. again: "Water baptism is figurative—as Peter says." The like figure whereunto baptism doth now save us, 1 Peter 3.21. The baptism of of the Holy Ghost he (Mr. A.) regards as *real;* water baptism as figurative. Peter says this figurative baptism now saves us. Then taking Peter—the apostle of Jesus Christ, and Rev. J. Benson Akers, A. M., they both save us. Then let him who believes with all his heart that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, do as the Treasurer of the Queen of the South did. Let him go down into the water and be baptized, come up out of the water and go on his way rejoicing. He will then have commenced to obey his faith as did the the officer who was under an infallible preceptor and instructor. See Acts, 8:38. 39. He who would be saved from his past sins, need not concern himself about that which is alone the prerogative of the head over all things to the church. No one was ever baptized with or rather in the Holy Spirit but by Jesus the Christ. No one ever did or ever shall obey the command to be baptized with the Holy Ghost. It is much safer to do what *we* are commanded to do than to trouble ourselves about what Christ alone can do by virtue of his Lordship. King of Kings and Lord of all. We omit correcting the mistake that Peter calls water baptism a figurative baptism. He says the Antitype—the type is the salvation of Noah by water—but we let this pass at present.

Bro. A's exordium we find no fault with. His application or peroration, is eloquent, beautiful and lovely, evidently swelling up from a a heart intent on doing good. We regard him as a gentleman, and believe him to be honest. If we have criticised his discourse pretty severely, we have all the time been apoligizing for him, and only blame the doctrine which circumstances seem to have compelled him to advocate. How dare he denominate water baptism "a human ceremonial." It is proper now to look into this.

"All power is given unto me in heaven and earth, go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all things, whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo! I am with you always, even to the end of the world, Matt.28:19. 20. And said unto them, and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, *beginning* at Jerusalem, Luke 24.47.

It will be safe to go to the beginning. We need not get confused, led astry or embarrassed. The story there is the old, old story. The story of Christ's death, his burial, his resurrection his exaltation and coronation as Lord of all—The multitude heard Peter speak as the spirit gave him utterance. None were converted on the occasion, prior to his preaching—The discourse, pierced them to the heart. They cried out men and brethren what shall we do. Repent and be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. For the promise is to you and your children, and all that are afar off, even to as many as the Lord our God shall call. With many other words did he exhort and testify saying save yourselves, from this untowared generation. As many as received his word gladly, were baptised, and there were added that day about 3,000 souls. Let it be noted and pondered seriously and well that this is the first preaching, ever done under the last commission. Let it be noted also: that this is the beginning, and that repentance and remission of sins were to begin at Jerusalem alone and extend to all nations—He commanded them to repent and be baptized for the remission of sins—We must remember that Peter's audience, on the occassion were Jews. Their chief priests and rulers, had compassed and accomplished the death of Jesus. The Jews as a nation were his foes. Then of course, those of Peter's hearers on the day of penticost, who received his words gladly, had been brought, by the mighty power of the truth, to believe on Jesus—They obeyed the commander—They were baptised doubtlessly in water. For as before stated, the baptism of the Holy Spirit never was commanded. We observe, that faith, repentance, and baptism preceeded, the remission of sins on the occasion. That the same order obtained through all the world—Jesus commanded the apostles to baptize. Therefore it is not "A human cerimonial." Peter commanded the gentiles at the house of Cornelius to be baptized; he was an inspired man, held the keys of heaven. See Matt., 16:19—Therefore baptism in water is a divine ordinance, and not "A human ceremonial." I fear for many who are teachers of the way of life, and salvation. Sinners are numberless in the land. Many are inquiring what they must do to be saved. Paul tells them to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and they shall be saved. But let us not stop here and undertake to prove that this is all they need do. Let us tell them that faith in the adorable Saviour must be obeyed in order to avail anything. Let us tell them the story of the Philipian jailer in full. That he kindly washed the stripes of Paul and Silas and was baptized the same hour of the night. Don't allow an unscriptural dogma to prevent our telling it all, in the order in which it stands in the gospel of God. Not the precious blood of the divine Saviour only—Not faith, only, not repentance only, not baptism only, not prayer only, but all of these in their proper place and order, procure, secure, assure and result in the remission of past sins, to those who are ready and willing to be saved freely through the redemption which is in Christ Jesus.

NATHAN J. MITCHELL,
Howard, Pa., June 11, 1878.

### Odds and Ends.

"Low language" is used when "high words" are spoken.

Lightning has never been able to strike a Congressman speechless.

There is no better place to stand up for a lady than in a horse car.

How to make a catfish—Leave her alone in a room with an aquarium.

The traveler's birth right is to get the best bunk in the sleeping car.

Eve was the first female lawyer—she practiced in the appleate court.

A young Oil Citizen calls his girl Revenge, because she is sweet.

It is a great deal easier these days to borrow trouble than to borrow money.

"Two heads are better than one," said the thief, as he crawled out of the cabbage patch.

There are only six families within the limits of the once famous Pithole. At the first municipal election 1,200 votes were cast in the town.


### *Miscellaneous.*

A FIRST-CLASS
# Business Chance!
## Hardware, Tinware & Stove Store
FOR SALE!

*Located at Spring Mills, Centre Co., Pa.*

The terminus of the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad is now a good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about six miles off. We can convince any parties wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell Store Room and contents at

**First Cost!**

Our reasons for selling are that one of us expect to be away a greater part of this summer, in the Water and Steam Governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring all our attention.

This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business.

For particulars inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte.

T. A. HICKS & BRO.

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THREE FULL-BLOODED ALDERNEY

**HEIFER CALVES.**

Herd book stock—one over one year old; one three months old, and one five weeks old. These calves are of the purest strain, and can be purchased at a reasonable price. This breed of cattle are acknowledged to make

The BEST Butter Cows in the World!

It costs no more to keep a good cow than a poor one. Then why not have the best of stock?

A. S. VALENTINE.

tf Bellefonte, Pa.

**KNOW THYSELF** By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skillful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. **HEAL THYSELF**

9 42 1y

### *Professional Cards.*

J. G. LOVE,
Attorney-at-Law,
ja4'71-tf Bellefonte, Pa., Office on High St.

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law,
office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE,
Attorney-at-Law,
office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's building, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD,
Attorneys-at-Law,
v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. S. KELLER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5 17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office North side of the Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

### *Banks and Bankers.*

E. C. HUMES, Pres't..... J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

### *Physicians and Dentists.*

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

### *Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions.*

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
# THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE OF SALES AT
# Valentines' Stores

THE ADOPTION OF THE MOTTO,
"Small Profits and Quick Returns,"
Has resulted in an increase of
**20, 40, 60, AND EVEN 100 PER CENT.**
In some branches of our business.

WE OFFER SPECIAL RATES TO PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES. We carry the

# LARGEST STOCK OF MERCHANDISE
In Centre County,

And can thereby always fill orders satisfactorily. We buy at very close rates and give this advantage also to our customers.

## A LARGE STOCK OF COFFEE.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF COFFEE.

*We Purchase with great Care, and study to meet the Tastes of our Customers.*

**WE HAVE ALL KINDS IN STOCK.**

Our sales have greatly increased, thus showing to us that our efforts and attention to this article have not been in vain.

**FISH! FISH! FISH!**

Our sale of Fish has been very large this season.

*Handling Superior Quality and Full Weights only.*

Tended to increase confidence in our goods, and renewed sales.

## DRY GOODS.

WE CARRY A VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

**Dress Goods, Linens, Laces, Hosiery, &c., &c.**

**A well Assorted Stock of Straw Hats.**

**VALENTINES & CO.,**
**Humes' Block, Bellefonte, Pa.**


### *Railroads.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after June 2, 1878:

*SUMMER.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia | | 11 55 p m |
| " " Harrisburg | | 4 25 a m |
| " " Williamsport | | 8 35 a m |
| " " Lock Haven | | 9 40 a m |
| " " Renovo | | 10 55 a m |
| " arr at Erie | | 7 35 p m |
| NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia | | 7 20 a m |
| " " Harrisburg | | 10 50 a m |
| " " Williamsport | | 2 20 p m |
| " " Lock Haven | | 3 25 p m |
| " arr at Renoo | | 4 40 p m |
| Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at | | 4 35 p m |
| FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia | | 11 45 a m |
| " " Harrisburg | | 3 35 p m |
| " " Williamsport | | 7 30 p m |
| " arr at Lock Haven | | 8 40 p m |

*EASTWARD.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven | | 6 40 a m |
| " " Williamsport | | 7 14 a m |
| " arr at Harrisburg | | 11 55 a m |
| " " Philadelphia | | 3 45 p m |
| DAY EXP. leaves Renovo | | 10 05 a m |
| " " Lock Haven | | 11 20 a m |
| " " Williamsport | | 12 40 p m |
| " arr at Harrisburg | | 4 10 p m |
| " " Philadelphia | | 7 20 p m |
| ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo | | 8 35 p m |
| " " Lock Haven | | 9 45 p m |
| " " Williamsport | | 11 05 p m |
| " arr at Harrisburg | | 2 45 a m |
| " " Philadelphia | | 7 00 a m |
| FAST LINE leaves Williamsport | | 12 35 a m |
| " arr at Harrisburg | | 3 58 a m |
| " " Philadelphia | | 7 35 a m |
| ACCO'M. Leaves Renovo | | 7 55 a m |
| " arr. at Lock Haven | | 10 40 a m |

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

| *WESTWARD.* | Exp. A. M. | Mail P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Lock Haven | 5 25 | 3 25 |
| Flemington | 5 29 | 3 30 |
| Mill Hall | 5 33 | 3 33 |
| Beech Creek | 5 46 | 3 47 |
| Eagleville | 5 50 | 3 51 |
| Howard | 6 00 | 4 02 |
| Mount Eagle | 6 08 | 4 10 |
| Curtin | 6 13 | 4 16 |
| Milesburg | 6 23 | 4 25 |
| Bellefonte | 6 33 | 4 35 |
| Milesburg | 6 43 | 4 45 |
| Snow Shoe Int | 6 48 | 4 48 |
| Unionville | 6 58 | 4 58 |
| Julian | 7 09 | 5 10 |
| Martha | 7 18 | 5 21 |
| Port Matilda | 7 26 | 5 31 |
| Hannah | 7 34 | 5 40 |
| Bald Eagle | 7 48 | 5 53 |
| Vail | 7 53 | 5 58 |
| East Tyrone | 7 58 | 6 03 |
| Arrive at Tyrone | 8 05 | 6 10 |
| *EASTWARD.* | P.M. | A.M. |
| Leave Tyrone | 7 08 | 8 30 |
| East Tyrone | 7 15 | 8 37 |
| Vail | 7 19 | 8 42 |
| Bald Eagle | 7 23 | 8 47 |
| Hannah | 7 36 | 9 02 |
| Port Matilda | 7 44 | 9 11 |
| Martha | 7 52 | 9 20 |
| Julian | 8 01 | 9 30 |
| Unionville | 8 11 | 9 42 |
| Snow Shoe Int | 8 21 | 9 51 |
| Milesburg | 8 24 | 9 55 |
| Bellefonte | 8 32 | 9 03 |
| Milesburg | 8 45 | 10 15 |
| Curtin | 8 55 | 10 25 |
| Mount Eagle | 9 00 | 10 30 |
| Howard | 9 08 | 10 40 |
| Eagleville | 9 18 | 10 52 |
| Beech Creek | 9 22 | 10 57 |
| Mill Hall | 9 34 | 11 10 |
| Flemington | 9 37 | 11 14 |
| Arrive at Lock Haven | 9 42 | 11 18 |

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*


### *Buggies and Carriages.*

REMOVAL.

**Ew'd A. Bullock & Co.,**

MILESBURG, PA.,

MANUFACTPRERS OF

# Buggies, Carriages,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

—AND—

**LUMBER WAGONS.**

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business, near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

REPAIRING NEATLY & CAREFULLY DONE, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, *As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good as the Best.*

7 23-tf.

GO TO
**J. R. BARTROFF**
FOR FINE
**CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,**
WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.,

REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at reasonable rates.

9 22-tf *E. Bishop-st., Bellefonte, Pa.*

**TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS.** Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cents, currency or stamps. Van Delf & Co., Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

**50** Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, and two Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut Sts., Phila. 9-20-1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877

### *Drugs and Medicines.*

## Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. SHUGERT having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny-st., Bellefonte, nex door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked it with all the most populos

**Drugs & Medicines,**
**Chemicals,**
**Perfumery,**
**Soaps, Combs,**
**Brushes,**
**Trusses,**
**Supporters,**
**Braces,**
**Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.**

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

**PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS**

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

The store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist, heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

9 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

## F. P. GREEN,
**DRUGGIST,**

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

### *Flour and Feed.*

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

# FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

**ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.**

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
OATS, &c.

6 39-1

### *Watchmaker.*

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
**F. C. RICHARDS**

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

### *Miscellaneous.*

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 6-6m

RAILROAD HOUSE,
Corner Front and Pine Street,
**Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.**
*ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.*

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. 4 25 1y

PAINTERS.
**DOAK & LONBERGER,**

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

# PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.

Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-1y

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco!

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

G. F. WARDLE, General Agent, Philadelphia 21 4t

A. J. NELLIS & CO., Mf'rs
Nellis' Original & Walker's Movable Point
HARPOON HORSE HAY FORKS.
The only single, double or shear Forks that can be MADE, SOLD or USED without becoming liable for infringement.
Nellis' Cast Steel Steel Castings and Iron Fenzings.
The Famous Nut Shell Hay Carrier.
To learn the cheapest and most practical way to put your hay in mow or on stack, address
A. J. NELLIS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

23 4t

# Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

**EDWARD T. TUTEN.**

*TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:*

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

*RATES OF ADVERTISING:*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

| SPACE OCCUPIED. | 3 mos. | 6 mos. | 1 year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e) | $ 5 00 | $ 8 00 | $ 12 00 |
| Two inches | 7 00 | 10 00 | 15 00 |
| Three inches | 10 00 | 15 00 | 20 00 |
| Four inches | 11 00 | 17 00 | 25 00 |
| Quarter column | 12 00 | 20 00 | 30 00 |
| Half column | 20 00 | 35 00 | 55 00 |
| One column | 35 00 | 55 00 | 125 00 |

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

*JOB DEPARTMENT.*

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.


### Republican State Ticket.

For Governor—GENERAL HENRY M. HOYT.
For Supreme Judge—JAMES P. STERRET.
For Lieut. Governor—CHAS. W. STONE.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs—AARON K. UNKLE.

*Having nothing to defend let us not go upon the defensive. Being right, gentlemen, let us be aggressive.*—GEN. HENRY M. HOYT.

## Additional Local Matters.

### Funeral of William Holt.

Mr. Daniel Rhoads, Supt. of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe railroad kindly gave the Masonic lodge of this place a free train to attend the funeral of William Holt, Esq., who was killed in the accident last Tuesday week. At 7 o'clock, a. m., about twenty-two members boarded the train and proceeded to Snow Shoe, where dinner was taken at 11 o'clock. Shortly after dinner the party again took the train and went out to a point this side of Gillandtown where they left the railroad and walked to the residence of deceased, about a mile and a half distant. Here they were joined by a party who came out in private conveyances. At 2 o'clock Rev. W. O. Wright, of Milesburg, commenced the religious services, which were impressive and fitting throughout. After the ceremonies the lodge took charge of the remains, Jno. A. Wolf, Wm. Shortlidge, F. C. Richard, John H. Sands, Constans Curtin and Samuel F. Foster, acting and pall-bearers. Immediately outside the door the Masonic fraternity formed in open ranks, and the corpse was carried through, followed by the friends. After placing the remains in the beautiful hearse of Schroyer & Son, the fraternity moved to the head of the procession and preceded it to the cemetery, two miles away. Here a number of Masons joined the body and swelled the number to forty. Fully four hundred people were in the cortege, which numbered more than sixty conveyances. On reaching the grave, a square was formed by the Masons and the body lowered into the earth. Worshipful Master Hastings made the usual appropriate Masonic address, and Chaplain Hewitt followed in a beautiful address bearing upon the order, closing with a touching prayer, the members joining in the latter part. Mr. Hastings then deposited in the grave a scroll containing deceased's Masonic record and a white leather apron, the latter being an emblem of innocence. A sprig of acacia was then deposited by the Worshipful Master, which act was also performed by the other members. The sprig of acacia is the Masonic emblem of their belief in the immortality of the soul. This completed the ceremony and the Bellefonte party returned to Snow Shoe where a meeting was held by the lodge—Mr. Hastings in the Chair. A committee, consisting of Col. Shortlidge, J. L. Spangler, and Col. D. S. Keller, was appointed to draft resolutions expressing their thanks to the railroad company and their confidence in the management of Superintendent Rhoads. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

SNOW SHOE, PA., June 13, 1878.

WHEREAS, We the members of Bellefonte Lodge No. 268, A.Y.M. have this day attended the funeral of our late brother and associate, Wm. Holt, whose death was caused by the falling of Miller's Spring Trestle during the passage of a train of the B. & S. S. R.R., June 11, 1878.

*Resolved*, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the management of the B. & S. S. R. R. Company for the facilities extended to us upon this occasion.

*Resolved*, That we embrace this opportunity of affirming our entire confidence in the prudence, efficiency and vigilance of Daniel Rhoads, Esq., General Superintendent of said road.

After the adoption of the above resolutions and a short rest, the party started for Bellefonte, arriving here about 7 p. m.

William Holt was born in Boggs township, July 28, 1820, and removed to Snow Shoe in 1824. Mr. Holt was for many years an earnest advocate of Democratic principles, but of late he worked with the Greenback party, and, in all probability, would have been that party's candidate for Sheriff. At the Philadelphia convenvention, his name was placed before the body for the nomination of Lieutenant Governor, but he declined. He was not an office seeker. All that he did for the new party he was prompted to do because he believed in his heart of hearts, that the success of the new organization would invigorate every industry, and by so doing would clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and bring peace, plenty and happiness to the dwelling of the lowly poor. All that knew him feel that his heart was stirred by these most noble impulses. But a few days ago we saw him in the full enjoyment of health and strength. How many could have said to him, "you are strong and vigorous, and have promise of many years of usefulness, while we are feeble and sickly and soon must go hence," and yet they have out lived him and they may out live many more of us who are now in the vigor of health. What a fearful uncertainty hangs over the affairs of mortals! In no place, and at no time, are we secure. Another moment and we may be gone. But yesterday, as it were, he was to have spoken at Centre Hall. Who would have thought that he would have failed to meet that appointment? Mysterious are the designs of Providence, dark and inscrutable his ways. Who knows what another hour will unfold; what hopes it will crush; what ties of love it will sunder. O, may heaven prepare his family and near friends for the dark season of grief and woe through which they are passing, and give them hope that will sustain their bleeding hearts now bereft of one of its dearest objects of affection. He was kind and affectionate and highly esteemed by all who knew him. The memory of him, therefore, will be pleasant and, will tinge with lustre the dark clouds which hang over you, as you, in remembrance, summon him back to your broken circle and hold communion with him. Your hearts will be soothed by his many excellencies, his firm integrity, his devoted affection. In his good name he has left he has bequeathed to you a rich legacy which should ever encourage and incite you to duty. Praise heaven that you have such a treasure! Let the hope that you will meet again in that spirit world to which all that are mortal are driftng, strengthen and sustain you. Then you can meet death with a smile.

### Milton's Paradise Lost.

This (Wednesday) and Thursday evenings our citizens will have an opportunity of seeing an exhibition of Milton's famous Paradise Lost. The exhibition will be given at the Presbyterian Wigwam by a number of students who are studying for the ministry in the Presbyterian church. They have taken this means of raising funds to prosecute their studies, and we sincerely hope their efforts will be successful in this place. Many highly-educated men consider Paradise Lost a work excelled by the bible only, and we are sure that all who favor these young men with their presence will come away fully satisfied. Dore's fine illustrations of this unrivalled poem will be exhibited by means of Marcey's latest improved Sciopticon with lecture and music by Lenker brothers. Each evening the exhibition closes with beautiful statuary and effect scenes, Admission: Adults, 20 cents; Children under twelve years, 10 cents.

Lucas & Bro., of Howard, are one of the most enterprising and prosperous firms in Centre county. They have a fine store, a large, well selected stock, and sell cheap. Everything found in a country store can be found there: groceries, dry goods, &c., and in addition to all this they sell coal. They have a fine Hall over their store, which they will let on reasonable terms for any laudable purpose. The people at Howard have no occasion to come to Bellefonte as long as Lucas & Bro. do business there.

We learn from a trustworthy source that the farmers of Potter township are making a move to elect county officers who will agree to pay a percentage of the fees into the county treasury. This is a move in the right direction. County officers are servants of the people, and the people have a right to make half the bargain as to the salary. Who bids?

Theodore Deschner, who keeps a gun store on High street, has the largest stock of fire works to be found this side of Philadelphia, which he will sell at manufactuaers prices. Orders from county merchants solicited.

Call at Deschner's gun store, on High street, and pick out your fire works for the coming fourth of July. He has everything you can think of, from a squib to a common cracker, or from a common cracker to a thousand pound rocket of variegated colors.

There will be a regular meeting of the Logan Fire company, on Thursday, June 20th, at their hose house. It is hoped that all members will be present, as business of importance will be transacted.

If you want the very best tender sirloin steak to be got in this county go to Sechler's. There you can be sure of getting it, and there is the only place were you can get it. Don't forget it.

Mr. Fortney's select school in Centre Hall held a pic-nic last Saturday on top of the mountain. A party from Milesburg, Unionville and Bellefonte also passed the day at the same place.

Bellefonte is to have a teacher of vocal music, so they say, and we hope it is true. We will say more about this when we shall have learned more definitely the truth.

Sunday School delegates to Williamsport report a good time, profitable to mind and spirit. Now, if this be true, let us see to it that it is felt in the class.

Stereoscopic views of the late disaster on the Snow Shoe railroad, can be had at John C Moore's photographic gallery, on High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

It makes no difference whether we have specie resumption or not. J. Newman, Jr., sell as cheap as possible. Call and try his schedule rates.

Valentines' furnace was stopped last week to put in a new hearth and some other improvements. It will be ready for work by next Friday.

Blair county has a full grown cow whose legs are not more than fourteen inches long. Query—does that cow lie down to rest?

Fire works at wholesale at Deschner's Gun store, Bellefonte. Send in your orders, or call and see before ordering elsewhere.

Sechler & Co., continue to be unrivalled in good groceries and low prices. It really beats all, to see how cheap they do sell.

Railroad accidents will happen, but J. Newman, Jr., does not advance his prices for clothing, gents' furnishing goods, &c.

"Anise soothing drops" is the best carminative for children—contains no opium—formula on every bottle. Sold at Green's.

Bellefonte folks should organize an Archery Club. It is one of the most ancient and honorable games suitable for both sexes.

We are glad to see our friends, Mr. Clifford Thomas and Mr. Newton Gordon in town again. No place like home, boys.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court is in session at Harrisburg. A number of Bellefonte attorneys are in attendance.

Recorder Tobias keeps his books in a manner truly creditable. They are as neat and clean as a new pin.

Philipsburg's Fourth of July celebration promises to be the grandest affair ever witnessed in that town.

Thomas Reynolds is laying a new pavement along the west side of his property on Spring street.

Photographer Moore went to the wreck last week and secured four very fine views.

The cigar store of Otto & Co., under First National Bank, has been sold to Cyrus Weaver.

The suitable beverage for this weather is Green's English Ginger Ale.

Train agents and conductors have hung their satchels on a willow tree.

Country dealers should order their fire works of Deschner, Bellefonte.

Bishop street has been repaired by being covered with broken stones.

Motto and Picture Frames of all styles, at John C. Miller & Co's.

Croquet from 97 cents to $3,75 per set, at John C. Miller & Co's.

Fire works at Deschner's. Call and get his prices.

Great bargains in fire works at Deschner's.

"Sure Kill" fly paper at Green's.

Last Saturday was a scorcher.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

### A Centre County Man at the Paris Exposition.

PARIS, France, June 5, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

*Sir:*—Although there is one town—perhaps there is more than one—in the United States by the name of Paris, yet the trite saying will still hold good in the mind of everyone who visits this city, "there is but one Paris." It is certainly no less forcible than that other saying attributed to Gladstone, viz: "that when everybody was out of town there were more people in London than in any city in the world." And whether one has seen Paris under the Empire, under the Commune, or, as at present, under the Republic, it is always full of wonder. The Republic has at last wiped out the dastardly, shameful blots left by the Commune, and to-day Paris almost outrivals itself in point of beauty and fascination to the stranger. It is more crowded than I have ever known it in any of my frequent visits. Its grand avenues are all completed, and they are clean and inviting. There is a world of people on the broad sidewalks, and another world rushing hither and thither in vehicles along the wide *boulevards*. But Paris is most wonderful at eventide, at that hour when the stranger in London, New York or other great city bent on amusement or novelty, having exhausted the theatres, knows not what to do with himself until bed time. The great streets are at that time most attractive, for in the light of what amounts to an illumination, all Paris seems to have turned out of doors. Ladies without bonnets and men without hats, by thousands, sit along the sidewalks or stroll beneath the green trees of the *Champs Elysee*.

Open air concerts abound on every hand: here is a circus, there is a skating rink—artificial ice—and just beyond a museum, and near by a dancing floor in a garden of rare beauty and great brilliancy of colored lights. All are crowded with people. Strains of charming music fill the air on every hand until the head reals with wonder at what you may not see, and, for the hour, be entertained withal. And yet, for myself, I prefer London, for having once exhausted these sights, participated in the dissipations to the extent that each individual for himself may have taste or feel inclined, there is nothing left for you; the people are of a different race, they speak a different language, and you will never know them as you may know those of your own on a day's journey hence. Voltaire said of his own nation, that they were either tigers or monkeys; you cannot but rarely see them in the former character, and you soon get tired of monkeys.

But the feature that has brought all this crowd of strangers here at present from all parts of the world is the world's fair, or Universal Exposition, and of this, I dare say, you desire me to speak. To any one who has never seen an international exposition, this exhibit would be grand, indeed, but to those who have seen all those of modern times, it is disappointing. Viewing it by comparison, it is not so large as the exhibition at Vienna, in 1873, nor nearly so grand in extent as the one in Philadelphia, in 1876. It is, however, much larger than the one held upon the same spot in 1867, and will attract from abroad more people. The buildings are too much crowded; their rooves are too low, which gives to the whole the air of a grand bazaar, with everything for sale, instead of a grand forum of curiosity and education, such as you witnessed at Philadelphia. The French this time are looking solely to pecuniary reward: we hid the dollar behind patriotic glory.

Observing by your paper, just received, that you have here a very clever correspondent, it would not be quite wise to weary your readers with news from Paris, and I will therefore abstain further notice at present.

VOYAGER.

### The Texas Border.

#### The Mexican Government Orders Troops in Pursuit of Gen. Mackenzie.

The *News'* special from Eagle Pass, Texas, says: The Mexican Government, having discovered that General Mackenzie is on their soil with American troops, has ordered Colonel Nuncio, falsely reported dead, to take a hundred soldiers and go after Mackenzie. His troops being poorly mounted, is not expected he will overtake Mackenzie. General Norange is expected to arrive at Piedras Negras in a few days to assume command of the department, vice General Follon, deceased. The general impression is the revolution is a failure.

GALVESTON, June 17.—The *News'* San Antonio special says: Late dispatches are to the effect that extraordinary excitement prevails at Piedras Negras on account of the presence of General Mackenzie on Mexican soil. The Mexicans are volunteering and organizing to fight him.

The funeral of the Mexican General Falcison took place this afternoon. Gen. Ord and staff, in full uniform, the city and county officials attended. United States troops fired the usual salutes. The heat was so intense that a Captain of Artillery and seven men succumbed.

## PARIS.

### Party Contests in France.—Struggle between Capital and Labor.—Free Trade.—Trocadero.—The Persian Diamond Salon.—Exhibits.—Opening of the Agricultural Show.—The Dutch.

*Special Correspondence.*

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, Paris,
May 29th, 1878.

In my last letter I touched lightly upon the subject of the proposed Voltaire Centennial, and now because the government has refusod to tolerate a public manifestation in its favor, many cities of the South and West of France, holding advanced republican ideas, have taken a kind of revenge by putting the law in force against religious processions. This is not only unwise, like all such retaliation, but contrary to the whole teachings of their own apostle, Voltaire, who protested against fanaticism and intolerance. From the serious point of view of local manners and customs, and not logic, since the world is not, nor never can, be governed by pure reason, the republicans if they persist in their blunder will alienate much sympathy and support, Having witnessed many of these religious processions, in cities with mixed creeds—Wimes and Bordeaux for example—protestants did not feel offended; as men of the world and polite, they saluted and bent the knee, just as they would had they been present at the celebration of a mass, or receiving the papal benediction when accorded an interview with the Pope. The inhabitants regard these processions as fetes; holidays, and shopkeepers count upon them to turn an extra honest penny. Centennials have not yet entered into the manners of France, religious processions in many towns have and are dear to the rurals, so republicans display little worldly wisdom for their "ticket," in saying to the monarchists, "because you prevent our honoring our Saints, we shall prohibit you celebrating yours." Republicans lie under the suspicion of being inclined to reprisals; it is the stigma they have inherited from the First Revolution, when no men were found capable of directing that movement, and so allowed civilized society to relapse into a savage state. In life it is prudent to turn the blind eye to many things. Then there is the principle of "fraternity," one of the three sacramental watchwords. When Danton, on the scaffold, was refused permission by the executioner to embrace de Sechelles, the great tribune replied, "At least you will not prevent our heads, in a few minutes, exchanging a kiss in the basket."

The monarchal coalition would be better employed in exercising their pent up enthusiasm in a little outward and visible show for the exhibition. Though they have stood aloof from the working out of that idea, their country is quite ready to allow them to participate in the success. And the Republicans have quite enough to do in dealing with the question of commercial treaties, or qualified free trade. They may be sound in their matters, but they are certainly neither courageous, nor politically provident. The legislature is only dabbling with the subject, and Italy has put the screw on France to ratify without further tergiversations, the international treaty accepted in principle. The cotton manufacturers and metallurgic interests—all protectionists seem to have matters pretty much their own way at present, though they represent not more than one-third of the fabricated products of the country, and France exports four times more of raw and manufactured goods, than she imports—hard nuts for the great industries to crack. But neither the consumers, nor the mass of small manufacturers take up position where the existence of the Republic is involved. The Second Empire, by seizing the material improvements of the period, and occupying the ground prepared by economists, launched into a free trade of a mongrel type, and so scored its only enduring success. France became amazingly rich by reciprocal commercial treties, and if Republicans allow the dial of time to be put back, liberals out of work and starving tradesmen, will speedily demand the *regime* which secures them bread and play.

The unfinished state of the Trocadero is now much felt, in consequence of the continued rain, the Salles there would have drawn off some of the crowd from the Champ de Mars. At the Trocadero, as soon as the scaffolding is taken down, it is run up again. The coloring of the Concert hall will be very rich, owing to the predominance of gold, and the niches are being filled with statues of musical celebrities. The Oriental pavilions in the vicinity are well visited; the Chinese state room has only astonished admirers. The Persian palace is on the point of being opened; it is a small structure; on entering, the visitor first perceives a kind of bath room, that the Shah is to inaugurate; the great attraction, however, is the looking glass *salon* composed of morsels of mirrors, and a work of great patience and ingenuity, executed by the two native artisans. They have carpeted the walls and ceiling of the room with glass, and in addition, there are pendants to resemble statuettes. The play of the light is astonishingly rich and harmonious, and never fatigues the eye; more than one million morsels of glass have been employed, 2,500 of which are required to frame an ordinary window. If a fly has ever been caged in a diamond, as it has been in amber, it must experience a little of your sensations. The sale of Persians lollypops proving a success, pates of roses, sirops of tea, and cherries have been added to stocks. Japan has stationed a kind of man house-maid, France being the model country, to guard the bamboo summer house; the native is in home dress, which is new for Parisians, and materials seem to be in parchment paper—the newest kind of "shoddy;" he serves a kind of golden tea, prepared by wetting the leaf placed in your cup. Japan also, in her type garden, not only raises her own barn-door fowl and fruit, but is growing real tea—young Hyson, and raising rice.

On the Champ de Mars, the creuzot pavilion has crowds of admirers; it is the chief iron foundry in France, manufactures locomotives for all countries—England even included. It exposes a Nasmyth hammer of 80 tons, that would crush a batallion of Prussians by a blow, or crack a nut for a baby; iron in all its stages is represented, from the mineral up to the most delicate steel. There is a solid block of the latter, cubing fourteen feet, and weighing 110 tons; along side is a plate for a frigate weighing 65 tons; there are cannons that would compel any member of a Peace Society to make the sign of the cross. More curious than all, is the plan of the works, not so much a as a city, having its hospitals, savings banks, libraries, and schools—the latter attended by 2,500 children daily.

In another week the first of the series of openings of agriculture and horticulture shows will take place. The former is an annex on the terrace of the Hotel des Invalids, and to see the contents a special fee has to be paid. Live stock are *en route* from all parts of Europe; even America, Africa and Asia Minor will contribute: Japan has entered poultry, it is not too much to say, a more magnificent international cattle show cannot be witnessed other than once in a life time; the same remark applies to fruits and flowers, all to be exhibited in due season. The agricultural machinery is rather dispersed, but a good pair of legs, and an inquiring mind, will readily discover one of the most perfect classes in the Exhibition.

Visitors ought not to omit the Dutch section; it is a *multum in parvo* of wonders; the model of the workingmen's home is very curious, the bed is on a level with the ceiling nearly, and a ladder is required to ascend to the nest; in France beds are almost on a level with the floor. The Dutch and Japanese are reputed to be the most cleanly householders in the world; the first scour, to keep away damp, and the second have simply paper walls, easily replaced. The Dutch restaurant should be patronized; the three pretty bar maids are all curls, fichus, brass ornaments, and muslin. The walls of the building are in variegated tile work and straight back chairs, recall rather those employed in Spain for garroting criminals, than Flanders. The wine pavilion is divided into a series of seventy boxes, behind which the exhibitors await the possible client to taste some of the 500 *crus* of France; the amateur must not abuse the talking liberty, as despite the 60,000 bottles in stock and the monster tun of champagne, representing an equal quantity, supplies could not hold out. LOUIS.

### More About Swindlers.

It is astonishing to see how much ingenuity is displayed by that class of men who live by their wits. We have recently heard of a new swindle which, although the swindled parties were not farmers, illustrates the danger of dealing with strangers. In this case there was a genuine sale of land, the party buying 100 acres of poor land for which he paid $300 in cash. He then made a sham sale of it to a confederate for $10,000. Five thousand of this is supposed to be paid in cash, and notes are given for the remaining five thousand, secured by mortgage on the land, and the mortgage is regularly recorded. These notes are then turned over to a third party who goes to some city bank and asks for a loan of perhaps $2,000, and offers the notes and mortgages as collatteral security. The officers of the bank telegraph to the recorder of the county and get a reply that such a mortgage is recorded, and they let him have the money. Of course the notes and mortgage are never called for, and when the bank undertakes to forclose, the trick is discovered.

Perhaps the most amusing piece of rascality that we have heard of, was that of a lightning-rod peddler, who drove up to a new house and found the owner skinning a wookchuck. He tried to get the job of putting rods on the house, but the farmer said he could not afford it. The agent tells him that woodchuck skins have been found valuable for certain purposes, and finally offers to put one on his his house and take his pay in woodchuck skins at fifty cents each, to be delivered at the railroad station at a certain date. As the farmer's fears have been excited by the picture drawn by the agent, of the danger of living in a house without rods, and knows that he can easily get the skins, a bargain is soon struck, and a note is drawn up to read payable in woodchuck skins some months hence. The farmer caught his woodchucks and cured the skins, but when he presented them as payment, found to his surprise that there was no "woodchuck" in the note—nothing but cash, which he had to pay, and now nothing would afford him greater pleasure than to make those woodchuck skins into whiplashes and wear them out on the lightning-rod agent's back. —*Practical Farmer.*

Mr. John Morton, son of the late Senator, will leave Alaska and return home this coming August.

The combined wealth of Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. McDonough, two California widows, amounts to $13,000,000.

### THANATOPSIS.

To him who in the love of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language; for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
Into his darker musings, with a mild
And healing sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware. When thoughts
Of the last bitter hour comes like a blight
Over thy spirit, and sad image
Of the stern agony, and shroud, and pall,
And breathless darkness, and the narrow house,
Make thee to shudder, and grow sick at heart;
Go forth, under the open sky, and list
To Nature's teachings, while from all around—
Earth and her waters, and the depths of air,—
Comes a still voice—Yet a few days, and thee
The all-beholding sun shall see no more
In all his course; nor yet in the cold ground,
Where thy pale form was laid, with many tears,
Nor in the embrace of ocean, shall exist
Thy image. Earth, that nourished thee, shall claim
Thy growth, to be resolved to earth again,
And, lost each human trace, surrendering up
Thine individual being, shalt thou go
To mix for ever with the elements,
To be a brother to the insensible rock
And to the sluggish clod, which the rude swain
Turns with his share, and treads upon. The oak
Shall send his roots abroad, and pierce thy mould,
Yet not to thine eternal resting place
Shalt thou retire alone, nor couldst thou wish
Couch more magnificent. Thou shalt lie down
With patriarchs of the infant world—with kings,
The powerful of the earth—the wise, the good,
Fair forms, and hoary seers of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulchre. The hills
Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun—the vales
Stretching in pensive quietness between;
The venerable woods—rivers that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks
That make the meadows green; and, poured round all,
Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste,—
Are but the solemn decorations all
Of the great tomb of man. The golden sun,
The planets, all the infinite host of heaven,
Are shining on the sad abodes of death
Through the still lapse of ages. All that tread
The globe are but a handful to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom. Take the wings
Of morning, traverse Barca's desert sands,
Or lose thyself in the continuous woods
Where rolls the Oregan, and hears no sound,
Save his own dashings—yet—the dead are there;
And millions in those solitudes, since first
The flight of years began, have laid them down
In their last sleep—the dead reign there alone;
So shalt thou rest, and what if thou withdraw
In silence from the living, and no friend
Take note of thy departure? All that breathe
Will share thy destiny. The gay will laugh
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on, and each one as before will chase
His favorite phantom; yet all these shall leave
Their mirth and employments, and shall come
And make their bed with thee. As the long train
Of ages glide away, the sons of men,
The youth in life's green spring, and he who goes
In the full strength of years, matron, and maid,
And the sweet babe, and the gray-headed man,—
Shall one by one be gathered to thy side,
By those, who in their turn shall follow them.

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, which moves
That the mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

—*William Cullen Bryant.*

### WASHINGTON.

*Special Correspondence.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, '78.

The number of bills now dropping through the legislative hopper every 24 hours without the slightest scrutiny indicate complete exhaustion on the part of our economists; and their failure to do so much as protest against this summary passage of bills involving many million dollars and which have been accumilating for 8 months, and waiting for such an opportunity as is always offered during the closing days of a session to rush them through without opportunity to glance at their provisions, seems to show that these lynx-eyed reformers have been reduced to a condition of extreme collapse by their arduous labors during the early days of the session. Gentlemen who have spent days of valuable time in opposing appropriations of a few thousands of dollars to pay debts already contracted, are now silent as clams when bills involving millions are pushed through under their very noses. Men who on the score of economy have persistently urged the further reduction of our skeleton army in the face of a probable Indian war, of possible foreign complications along our Southern border and in our relation with European Governments, and of threatened domestic convulsions, encourage the passage of bills raiding the Treasury to the extent of many millions with an acquiescent nod. Most of the large appropriation bills are passed. The General Deficency went through the Senate Wednesday precisely as it came from the House, an unprecedented occurrence with a measure taxing the Treasury to the tune of nearly $6,000,000. The Sundry Civil Bill has been loaded down with amendments in the Senate since it went to that body; and the additions made in the House and Senate since it was first reported will aggregate many hundred thousand dollars. The army bill is still unsettled. The radical differences of opinion between the majority of the House and Senate Conference Committee have made it one of the most difficult to compromise. It seems the general belief that the Senate will not recede from its position relative to reduction; and that, after all, is the vital point in public estimation. The manner of not a few Democratic members who fancied their party standing depended on assuming a hostile attitude to the army, indicates that they would favor an increase rather than decrease if they felt at liberty to follow their honest convictions in the matter. But it would never do to break away from caucas dictation or disregard the sentiment in their Districts, though convinced that it cannot be other than suicidal under existing circumstances to reduce the present strength of the army to the extent of a single man.

Confusion has reigned supreme at the House end of the Capitol for the past three days. The usual crowd of cheap lobbyists has been reinforced by the principals of many of the jobs it is hoped to push through the hopper unobserved in the prevailing hub-bub. The tobacco men came here in force, ostensibly as an excursion party from Richmond, but really to rally their friends and push through the tax reduction.

After a delay of nearly a year the gentleman who voted $47.135 to buy newspapers and stationary for the present session, agreed to devote a little more than twice that sum (100.000) to repair damages of the Patent Office fire.

Senator Voorhees unexpectedly—at least to those outside Congressional circles—called up the bill yesterday to repeal the resumption act. After some debate the substitute of the Senate Committee was passed by a vote of 45 to 15. It provides that from its passage U. S. notes shall be received the same as coin in payment for the 4 per cent. bonds, and on and after Oct. 1, 1878 said notes shall be receivable for duties on imports.

At Tuesday's Cabinet meeting the international monetary conference monopolized a good deal of the time. About every power in Europe has signified its acceptance of Mr. Evart's invitation save Germany and England. No more important gathering as weighed by its relations to interest that are universal over the whole civilzed globe, has ever been convened—at least not in modern times; and Mr. Evarts may feel a justifiable pride in the prominent part he has had in the representativees of hundreds of millions of people.

It appears the settled conviction about the War Dept. that we are to have another Indian War this summer, and that we may deem ourselves fortunate if we can confine the discontent to tribes already in arms against us. The mutinous spirit seems to have infected about every tribe that Sitting Bull's emissaries have been able to reach. With no data on which to found such charges other than that furnished by the history of our Indian policy, the dishonesty, incompetency, or both, of Indian Agents are made largely responsible for the present outbreak; and it must be acknowledged that there is much in the past to give color to such suspicions, though nothing, perhaps, in the present situation to positively prove its correctness.

Mrs. Jenks the alleged custodian of the Sherman letter to Anderson and Webber, is here and will be examined to-day. So far as the fruits of investigation are concerned it may be said that about every witness from Louisiana so far examined have succeeded in making themselves out very suspicious characters that every one would do well to watch closely and not trust very far. Matthews is being investigated by his Committee.

The rumor—now ascertained to be a fact—that Ex-Senator Pomeroy is in training for his place has created a decided sensation in political circles. Aside from politics, he was almost universally liked here; and now that partizan passions have had time to cool, the public appear glad to accept the verdict of investigating committees and the Courts exonerate him of all the charges against him and would welcome him back.

LEO.

### Accident at the Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, June 15.—About ten minutes after twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon the workmen at the lower on the New York side of the Brooklyn bridge were startled by a loud report, something like that of a cannon, followed by a prolonged s-s-s on the strands.

Running out into the yard, they saw one of the strands of the bridge coming with terrific rapidity across the houses between the anchorage and the tower, knocking down a couple of chimneys, breaking the telegraph wires, and snapping a telegraph pole at the corner of James and South streets like a reed, and finally dropping into the river. The cable coming from the tower is at the anchorage turned over a shore shoe, and then fastened. To pull the cable to the requisite tautness a sort of wire purchase rope about one and a half inches in diameter is used. It was this that parted. The cable, no longer held in its rigid position by the purchase rope, passed with a fearful force across the shoe.

Thomas W. Blake and Harvey Supple were almost instantly killed, and Peter Raborg and James Magrath were severely wounded. When the tackle parted the huge iron "shoe" shot over the houses, demolishing chimneys and the telegraph wires, lodging in a pile of granite near the bridge tower. The cable itself split apart, the two ends falling into the East river. The tackling which broke and caused the disaster has been used previously in lowering the great cables into place.

The engineers profess to be unable at present to give any positive cause of the accident. It is possible that the rope, by repeated chafing against the iron blocks and also against the granite, was worn to a considerable extent. The usual strain applied to the rope was fifty tons, but yesterday only forty tons were applied. The cable which fell from the anchorage is utterly useless, as it is cut and bent in such a manner as to render repair impossible.

The summers of 1815, 1816 and 1817 were remarkably cold seasons. In 1816 the grass in the meadows froze stiff and was mowed in that condition. Perhaps it was mowed away in ice, sort of keeps. Wheat was imported from the Baltic provinces to this country. On the 6th of October, 1836, there was a heavy snow storm, which broke down trees, and farmers gathered the apples out of the snow. The summer of 1837 was cold. During the month of June, 1859, there were four heavy frosts, which destroyed all the corn clear down to the Southern States. Cold summers come once in about twenty years.

The sugar crop in Louisiana is reported 15 per cent. better than last year.

### The Labor Question.

**The Railroad Strike that was to Have Been Inaugurated Yesterday—St. Louis Prepared to Put Down All Lawlessness.**

The *Times*, of last Monday, has an article regarding the general strike which it has been alleged would be inaugurated to-day throughout the country, and says there are no indications here, either among railroad employes or other mechanics or laboring men, of any such movement, and that none is apprehended by the employers of labor. It also says the police and municipal authorities have, however, been on the alert, and are fully prepared to meet, and at once, any emergency that may arise. Besides having the local militia well in hand and ready for immediate action, arrangements have been made with the proper authorities at Washington for prompt assistance of the military force now at the United States Arsenal in this city, should their aid be deemed necessary.

The article also says: Among the recent developments is that of a thorough organization among tramps and wandering harvesters. Those of this class who have stopped in this city or passed through within the last fortnight have almost, without exception, worn upon the left breast a little scrap of red flannel pinned or sewed to their clothing. Inquiry among them shows it is their badge, by which they recognize each other. They have signs and grips, and talk mysteriously of trouble to come during the heated term. Their part, they say, will not be to start the revolution, but to act as auxilliaries. They wait for the initiative to be taken by the railroad men, and when the strike commences, the country will discover the tramps' power in the immediate cutting off of all telegraphic communication.

### An Acre of Silver.

One of the most remarkable mines in California Gulch is in leads three feet in thickness, the ore from which y ieldfrom 240 to 270 ounces of silver to the ton, and lies like a coal bank in a stratification of limestone, dipping about 15 degrees. Two openings have been made at points 600 feet apart, and sufficient ore is in sight to make millions of the "dollars of our daddies." The owners have gone far enough to know that there is a full acre of the ore in one solid body, and some conception may be formed of the amazing richness of this discovery by a brief calculation of its dimensions. A cubic foot weighs 170 pounds, and, as the ore lies, 12 cubic feet make a ton. There are 43,500 square feet in an acre; and the acre of ore, being three feet in thickness, makes 130,680 cubic feet, which, with 12 cubic feet to the ton, makes 10,900 tons, worth $250 per ton, or the enormous value in the aggregate of $2,700,00. The Crescent is another mine worked like a coal bed, the ore lying horizontally in the large room that has been opened. and the roof being held up by heavy timbers with very stout caps and tugging-poles. The ore breasts from a foot to three or four feet, and occasionally very fine specimens of horn silver are found.—*Rocky Mountain Tourist.*

### General News.

Gen. Fremont's salary, as Governor of Arizona, will be $2,500 a year.

About four hundred Buffalo grain shovelers went on a strike on Monday morning.

The grain area in the south is said to be larger than it has been at any time since 1865.

It is fair to state from reliable data that this year's wheat crop will be four hundred million bushels.

Edward King writes from Paris that a copy of the famous Mazarine Bible is about to be sold at the Hotel Drouot. This edition dates from the fifteenth century, is printed on parchment, only seven were ever made, and the last copy discovered sold for $17,000.

H. S. Jackson, Superintendent of Castle Garden, reports the total arrivals of alien immigrants, from January 1 to May 31, to have been 24,650, of whom 7,612 were from Germany and 4,848 from Ireland. Besides these, 12,000 persons have arrived who were either citizens or had been in the United States before.

G. W. Smalley says that Lord Russell, who was anything but practical in matters of business, once complained that it cost him £15,000 a year to be Prime Minister. His steward being appealed, reported that the additional expense was only £1,500, whereat the Lord rejoined, "Well, I knew it was 15 something." No wonder his brother had occasionally to pay his debts for him.

William Campbell, of Newcastle, the heaviest man in the world, has just died at the age of 22 and the weight of 728. He was 6 feet 3½ inches in height, 96 inches around the shoulders, and 76 around the chest; his thigh measured 47 inches, and the calf of his leg 35. The body, which decomposed rapidly, had to be hoisted out of the house and lowered into the grave by means of a derrick and tackle.

### READING NOTICES.

#### Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.
9-27-1y-eow

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Sherer, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. 25-4w

A CAMPAIGN SLANDER.—When Dr. R. V. Pierce was a candidate for State Senator, his political opponents published a pretended analysis of his popular medicines, hoping thereby to prejudice the people against him. His election by an overwhelming majority severely rebuked his traducers, who sought to impeach his business integrity.. No notice would have been taken of these campaign lies were it not that some of his enemies (and every successful business man has his full quota of envious rivals) are republishing these bogus analyses. Numerous and most absurd formulas have been published, purporting to come from high authority; and it is a significant fact that no two have been at all alike—conclusively proving the dishonesty of their authors.

THE TIDY HOUSEWIFE.—The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.
25-2t.

### Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, June 19, 1878.

We are now on the verge of harvest, which always adds dullness to the mercantile trade.

GRAIN.—In wheat there is scarcely anything doing. The market at the sea board is weak and prices favor buyers.

CORN.—Corn is unusually dull.

OATS.—The demand for oats is continued to local consumption, and prices vary according to circumstances, thirty cents per bushel being the maximum figure.

HAY.—Choice timothy hay is offered at ten dollars per ton, and new hay is selling out of the field at prices to suit buyers.

POTATOES.—New potatoes are in market at a dollar per bushel.

BUTTER.—Butter is in ample supply, and prices vary according to quality.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| White wheat per bushel | $1 00 |
| Red wheat | 1 00 |
| Rye per bushel | 55 |
| Corn, cob | 40 |
| Corn, shelled | 40 |
| Oats | 25 |
| Cloverseed | 3 00 |
| Flour, retail, per barrel | 6 00@6 25 |
| Flour, wholesale | 5 50@5 75 |
| **HAY AND STRAW.** | |
| Hay, choice timothy, per ton | $12 00 |
| Hay, mixed, per ton | 10 00 |
| Long rye straw, bundled, per ton | 8 50 |
| Short straw per ton | 6 50@8 50 |
| **PLASTER.** | |
| Cayuga, ground, per ton | $ 9 00 |
| Nova Scotia, ground, per ton | 10 00 |

### Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, dried, per pound | 6 |
| Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded | |
| Beans per quart | 7 |
| Fresh butter per pound | 12 |
| Chickens per pound | 6 |
| Cheese per pound | 16 |
| Country hams per pound | 9 |
| Hams, sugar cured | 12 |
| Bacon | 7 |
| Lard per pound | 7 |
| Eggs per doz | 12 |
| Potatoes per bushel | 50 |
| Dried beef | 18 |
| Wilson's pressed beef per pound | 25 |
| Canned tomatoes per can | 15 |
| Lemons per doz | 40 |
| Dried sweet corn per pound | |
| Small onions per quart | |

### Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1878.

WHEAT.—Red, $1.08@1.12; amber, $1.16@1.18; white, $1.20@1.22.

RYE.—Rye, 58@61 cts.

CORN.—Western, 47@48 cts.

OATS.—Mixed, 27@29 cts.; white, 31@32 cts.

SEED.—Cloverseed is out of season, and not quotable.

### Stock Markets.

Quotation of White, Powell, & Co., Banker and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Stock and bonds bought and sold on commission.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1878.

| | BID. | ASKED. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 1881, c | 109 | 109¼ |
| " 5-20 " '65, J. and J | 104¾ | 104⅞ |
| " " " '67, " " | 107⅛ | 108 |
| " " " '68, " " | 110¼ | 110½ |
| " 10-40 coupon | 107½ | 107¾ |
| " Pacific 6's, cy | 120¾ | 120¾ |
| New 5's, Reg. '81 | 105¾ | 105⅞ |
| " " c '81 | 105¾ | 105⅞ |
| " 4½'s, Reg. 91 | 103¾ | 103⅞ |
| " " c '81 | 103¾ | 103⅞ |
| " 4's, Reg. 1907 | 100¼ | 100½ |
| " " c. 1907 | 101¼ | 101½ |
| Gold | 100⅜ | 100½ |
| Pennsylvania | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| Reading | 15⅛ | 15¼ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 7⅝ | 8 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 16¾ | 17 |
| " Valley | 37¾ | 38 |
| United R. R. of N. J | 123 | 123½ |
| Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R. R | 5¼ | 5¾ |
| Northern Central | 14 | 15 |
| Central Transportation | 38 | 38¾ |
| Nesquehoning | 46½ | 47 |
| North Pennsylvania | 35 | 36 |

### The British Grain Trade.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—A leading grain circular says the grain markets have been firmer this week in consequence of the wet weather. Large consumers purchase more freely, a slight advance being in some instances realized on the spot and in the immediate district. Since Thursday there has been a fair demand, with a trifling improvement in prices for white and red wheat, but maize, although in better request, scarcely maintains the last quotations. Off the coast there is an increase of wheat cargoes, which, however, do not sell freely, buyers waiting for samples. The wheat trade was less active to-day, having few country buyers in attendance. Flour was dull, but not quotably lower. An average quantity of corn found buyers; choice American parcels at 5s, and secondary at 3s 6d, decline from the last quotations.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. 10 21 1y

## *New Advertisements.*

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—Receipts and expenditures of Spring Township School District, Centre county, Pa., for the year ending June 3, 1878.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross amount of tax duplicates for school purposes | $1,894 92 |
| Balance on hand from last year | 1,251 83 |
| State appropriation | 403 88 |
| Total amount | $3,550 63 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Teachers' salaries | $1,650 00 |
| Fuel and contingencies | 535 96 |
| Treasurer's and Collector's fees | 87 02 |
| Exonerations | 23 59 |
| Reduction made on taxes paid to Treasurer | 51 25 |
| Total expenses | $2,347 82 |
| Balance in hand of Treasurer | $ 690 57 |
| Balance in hand of Collector | 512 24 |
| Balance on hand | $1,202 81 |
| Amount due from Benner twp | 128 67 |
| Total resources | $1,331 48 |

JOHN J. MUSSER, President.
P. N. BARNHART, Sec'y. 25-3t

$2500 A Year. | Active Agents | $2500 A Year.

WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY, TO CANVASS OUR LINE OF FINE

PREMIUM FAMILY BIBLES.

ENGLISH and GERMAN, PROTESTANT and CATHOLIC.

Comprising nearly 100 different Styles, with numerous elegantly Illustrated Explanatory Features.

The most COMPLETE, PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL line of Bibles ever offered to the American Public.

—ALSO ON OUR—

Grand Combination Prospectus

OF 150 DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS.

Representing Agricultural, Biographical, Historical, Religious and Miscellaneous Works, and Family, Pulpit and pocket Bibles and Testaments, wanted in every family.

A Novel Feature in Canvassing. Sales made from this Prospectus, when all single books fail.

Also GENERAL and LOCAL AGENTS WANTED on our

GREAT WAR BOOK,

The most Comprehensive, Reliable and Accurte History of the late conflict between The Russian and The Turk, with its 300 elegant Engravings, Maps and Plans, the most showy, desirable and useful book now published. For Circulars and Liberal terms, address,

JNO. E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,
PHILADELPHIA.
9-36-1-y

TRUTHS.

**Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters ever made.**

They are compounded from **Hops, Buchu, Mandrake** and **Dandelion,**—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest **Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator,** and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating

No matter what your feelings or symtoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "**Invalid's Friend and Hope,**" and no person or family should be without them. **Try the Bitters to-day.**

**Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.**

For sale by F. POTTS GREEN. 25-4t

ESTATE OF ABRAHAM SUSSMAN, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of said decedent, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same will please present them to

DORA SUSSMAN,
Executrix, Bellefonte.
HENRY LEHMAN, Philipsburg.
AARON GAM, 22 N. 3d St., Phila.
Executors.

The books, accounts, notes and other evidences of indebtedness due the estate of decedent, have been left with BEAVER & GEPHART, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, for collection and adjustment, upon whom all indebted are requested to call. 25-6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of George Loneberger, late of Bellefonte, dec'd. The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Bush, Yocum & Hastings, in Bellefonte on Monday the 15th day of July, A. D. 1878 at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. C. HEINLE,
25-3t Auditor.

THE undersigned, Commissioners of Centre county, will receive proposals until noon, Saturday, June 29, 1878, for the building of abutments for an Iron Bridge across Moshanon creek, between the counties of Centre and Clearfield; the abutments to be rough but substantial. Mason-work plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' office, at Bellefonte and Clearfield, Pa., where bids will be received. The Commissioners retain the right to reject any or all bids.

J. N. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG,
H. A. MINGLE,
24-3t Com'rs of Centre Co.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the petition of James M. Lucas, Committee of Elizabeth Tolbert, a lunatic, to sell the real estate of said lunatic. In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, No. 49, Jan. T. 1878, the undersigned, an auditor, appointed by the Court, to investigate the facts of the above case, and report at the next term of said Court, upon the expediency of granting the application of said petitioner, and if the case shall require it, to determine the amount proper to be raised by such sale, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested will please attend.

WILBUR F. REEDER,
Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James M. Thompson, deceased, late of Potters Mills, Centre county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM THOMPSON,
Houserville, May 17, 1878. Administrator.
10 21 6t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between the undersigned, doing business under the firm of Weaver & Griffith, was mutually dissolved on the 18th day of May, 1878.

T. M. WEAVER.
23-3t* JOHN GRIFFITH.

FREE! A large Book of Wonders FREE. Every person should send us their addres and receive FREE! it by return mail.
Address, Union Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 24-4-t

## *New Adertisements.*

SURE DEATH
—TO—
The Colorado Potato Bug.

For this Powder we claim three important features, which will recommend its use to every farmer and gardener in the country:

1st. That it contains none of the poisonous properties dangerous to human life, of which many of the insect powders now in the market are composed. Many deaths have occurred through Paris Green and other poisonous preparations of Arsenic which are employed to destroy insects on plants and vegetables, and which absorb the poison, and with the food is introduced into the human system.

2d. That where this Powder is sprinkled on Potato Vines, Plants, Vegetables, &c., it will drive away the Potato Bug, Cut Worms, and all other insects which are the pests of the field and garden, and if used early in the spring, will prevent the development and growth of insect life. It can also be used with good effect to destroy Caterpillars and Worms on fruit trees flowers, and shrubbery.

3d. Paris Green, and other poisonous compounds, in addition to being dangerous to human life, impoverish and poison the soil on which they are used.

This Powder is rich in properties which are a benefit to the land, and is an excellent Fertilizer, and will prove a valuable aid to the growing plant and crop.

**Directions for Use:**

A can, with perforated top, is furnished with each box, with which to sprinkle the Powder thoroughly over the plants and on the ground underneath. *Sample free.*

Prepared at the Eureka Chemical Works, Eaglewood, N. J.

W. A. LECKLER, Wholesale Agent, 48 Vesey street, N. Y. 23 6t

WANTED.

An Energetic Man or Woman in every County to take the Agency for two of the most popular Publications. Six of the Finest Chromos, mounted and stretched (24x30 inches each), to Every Subscriber. The Best Combination ever before offered to Agents, and the most Liberal Inducements to Subscribers. Our Fine Publications, Elegant Premiums, and Large Commissions place us ahead of all Competitors. Illustrated Circulars Free. E. P. & L. REETZEN, Publishers, North East Corner 7th and Dickinson Streets, Philadelphia. 23 6t

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from one to twelve weeks may be restored to sound health if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine. 25 4t

STRONG DRINK
THE CURSE AND THE CURE

By T. S. ARTHUR. Is the most powerful and convincing temperance work ever written. Describes the work of Murphy, Reynolds, Inebriate Asylums, Prohibition, &c. Is just the book to warn the young, reclaim the erring, enlighten the people. **Fathers, Merchants, Manufacturers,** should buy it for their young men. "*I believe it will be a power in the right direction.*"—Henry A. Reynolds. "*It is just the book for the times.*"—Hon. Wm. E. Dodge. "*Your admirable work is all right.*"—Hon. Neal Dow. "*As I closed the book, I thanked God and took courage.*"—Mrs. L. K. Leavitt, Treas. W. C. T. U. Agents report 30 to 100 copies per week. Such success proves its worth. Male and female agents wanted. **Terms liberal.** HUBBARD BROS., 723 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. 25 4t

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA.

THE above organization can be engaged to play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.

E. A SMITH, Leader.
No 7, Humes' Block. 7-4f

$50 For a CASE of CATARRH That Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y. Wm. Bowen, Esq., McHatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 10 23 4t

$50

AGENTS WANTED! Medals and Diplomas awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW Pictorial Bibles 2,000 Illustrations. Address for new circulars, A. J. HOLMAN & Co., 320 Arch Street, Philadelphia. 23 6t

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
6-6m 42 Cedar Street, New York

FARM FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a farm in Marion township, containing three hundred and eighty-eight acres, about fifty acres cleared and good house and barn, with house and other necessary buildings on the place, also good water and a large assortment of fine fruit trees. This is a good opportunity for anyone wanting a good home. Terms to suit purchaser. Price $3,500. Apply to

EDWARD T. TUTEN,
10 9-4f REPUBLICAN office.
Bellefonte, Feb. 23, 1878.

Auctioneer's Card.

PHILIP TEATS, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.

He speaks German and English,

and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1-year

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache,* and *all derangements of the Liver.* Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y

AGENTS! READ THIS!!

We will pay Agents a salary of $100 per Month, and expenses, to sell our New and Wonderful Inventions. Address, SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich. 23-4t

ESSENTIAL OILS.

WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, PENNYROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.

of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission, storage, &c., by

Dodge & Olcott,

Importers and Exporters, 88 William St., N. Y. 10-24-6m

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine, 10 21 1y

**Bellefonte Republican.**

BELLEFONTE, PA.

# Farm and Fireside.

### What Farmers Have to Bear.

One of the greatest burdens to the average farmer, and one for which he only receives a nominal value, is the cash he is compelled to pay in the shape of taxes to keep the wheels of our county government moving, as well as a large percentage as subsidies to superfluous Court House loungers, who are essentinl to the success modern wire pullers and machine politicians. The great efforts among office-holders and office-seekers are to get the greatest amount of pay for the least amount of services. Men who can scarcely earn more than from two hundred to three hundred dollars per annum, are thrust into office at salaries from two to three thousand dollars per annum, who do not perform half the services that those do for the two or three hundred dollars per annum on the farm, the major portion of which comes off farmers, and will continue to do so, so long as he succumbs to the mandates of political hucksters. If farmers would have their taxes reduced, they must elect legislators who will enact laws reducing fees and salaries of county officers. They must act independent of the wire pullers, who usually shape the county conventions and discriminate against the farmer. To overcome this, the farmer must go to the primary meetings, elect farmer delegates to the conventions, who, in turn, will nominate true farmer candidates, who if elected will legislate fees to officers to correspond with the wages of farm enterprise and farm employment. When this shall have been accomplished, then will your taxes be reduced, and not until then.

### Is Anything to be Learnt From Experiments With Chemical Fertilizers the First Season.

Can the farmer ascertain from the results of the first season's experiments, carefully conducted, whether for a given crop his land needs phosphoric acid, potash, nitrogen or any two or all as special fertilizers?

Professor Caldwell says in the *Tribune* that the comparative worthlessness of the result of a single year's experiments is very plainly indicated, in most instances, when these experiments come to be repeated. This may be true, but the able article to which we are alluding does not help us to think so. Referring to a large number of experiments in progress for three years on the farm at Cornell University with commercial fertilizers, Professor Caldwell says:

"If we had stopped with the first year we might have published a number of very interesting and apparently useful results; but when a second year's results came in, it was evident that we could not give both series to the world unless we should put them in the muzzle column for young folks. Now, after a third year, we begin to see some signs of agreement on certain points, but even yet nothing is safely established, and we must keep on experimenting. No chemist, working in his laboratory with the most approved processes of analyses, processes that are in many cases known to give accurate results, ever feels entire confidence in a determination of phosphoric acid in a fertilizer till he has repeated the determination and gets concordant results; how much less confidence should a farmer have in the results of a single year's trial of a superphosphate on wheat, when his experiment is liable to be affected by so many adverse or favorable influences which are entirely independent of the action of the manure; there are disturbing influences in his case a hundred times greater than in that of the analytical process in the laboratory."

What parallelism is there between determining phosphoric acid in a fertilizer in the laboratory and ascertaining the effect of superphosphate on wheat or any other crop in the field? Suppose we select a field the soil of which is as nearly uniform as may be and lay it off in small plots of equal areas for corn. Upon the first, second and third of these, we sow a quantity respectively of potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Upon a fourth potash and nitrogen; upon a fifth, potash and phosphoric acid; upon a sixth, prosphoric acid and nitrogen; upon a seventh, all combined, leaving one plot to be planted without manure.

Why cannot we obtain from this experiment valuable result? Why is not the plot which yields the best crop *proof* that the manural ingredient or ingredients were those the soil most stands in need of? Professor Caldwell says:

"Every farmer knows that favorable or unfavorable features in the weather, alone, even during a small part of the growing season, may make or unmake a crop; therefore, we do not know but that what appears to have been a failure of a manure may not have been due to bad weather, or that a remarkably good crop may not have been simply the result very largely of a very favorable season and a fair soil."

This is plain enough. But does not the weather affect these plots the same? If the weather were favorable and the natural soil exhausted, the differences would be more apparent than if unfavorable. If unfavorable, either because of wet or drought, would not even then the differences in the appearance of he plants of the different plots be a positive guide as to which plot furnished the food needed by the plants which the other plots did not?

We do not wish to invite any discussion at all with Professor Caldwell. He has examined the subject studiously—we superficially at most. But there are hundreds of farmers experimenting with manure this season in the hopes of obtaining practical results at its close, and we hope that their hopes are not for the most part visionary, as Professor Caldwell's statements would indicate.—*Rural New Yorker.*

### Grape Culture.

The following brief, practical and condensed rules for the management of grapes were given by Dr. Whiting at the Farmer's institute recently held at Saginaw Michigan.

The soil best suited for the grape is decomposing shale, but any good clay soil thoroughly drained will do.

The ground should be carefully prepared and only well rotted manure used.

Decomposing turf is one of the best fertilizers; when it can be obtained no other will be required.

The vines selected for planting should be good one year old layers of cuttings. They may look small, but will make the best vines.

Good culture is as necessary to the vine as to corn or cabbage.

Mulching and watering the first year should not be neglected if drough is excessive. One good soaking is better than many sprinklings. More water can be put on with a sprinkler.

In planting cut the vines back to two buds, whatever its strength or age.

Summer pruning consists in pinching off weak and straggling shoots in order to confine the sap to the main branches.

The first summer, allow but one main shoot to grow. In the fall, after the first frost, cut all the summer growth back to within two buds of the ground

The second year confine the sap to two branches, and in the fall cut back to three buds each.

The third year, if your vine has made vigorous growth, a few stems of grapes may be allowed to mature, but better take off all the fruit than to suffer to much to grow.

Too heavy bearing while young will weaken the vine for all future time. The trimming now depends on what kind of trellis you wish to cover.

After you have obtained a good vigorous root, you can make it grow in almost any place or shape you wish, by keeping the branches desired tied up, and all the others pinched back.

Each year a few of the strongest branches should be allowed to grow as bearers of fruit the following year.

In trimming, cut away as much of the old wood as possible and save the new, as all the fruit buds are on the new wood.

You can easily tell how much to cut away by holding your new wood up to the trellis and imagine a branch with three stems of grapes for each bud.

If you do not cut off enough in the fall, and you find that the vine is going to be too thick, don't fail to attend to it when the new shoots are from three to six inches long, in the spring, or while in blossom. As soon as the fruit is set examine the vine, spread out the new wood so that each bunch of grapes will hang free and clear; pick off all the small stems of fruit and faston the vines securely, so that the wind will not destroy your crop by breaking the young and tender branches.

When the wood has grown so that there are three leaves beyond the last bunch of grapes examine the vine, select the branches you wish to save for fruit bearing the coming year, and keep them tied up until they have grown as long as you wish to make use of. The ends of the other branches should be pinched off as soon as they reach this point, "three leaves beyond the last stem of grapes."

Break off all shoots and laterals as fast as they make their appearance, but on no account injure the leaves on the bearing canes.

The fruit will color but not ripen if the leaves are destroyed.

Grapes for fall and winter use should be picked as soon as ripe, and when perfectly dry, pack in fine, dry sawdust. Select your box or jar, cover the bottom with sawdust, then layers of grapes and sawdust alternately until full. Keep them in the coolest place you can find free from frost until wanted for use.

### Benefit of Agricultural Reading.

The reading farmer is qualifying himself to investigate and understand the practical facts of agriculture. He is thus enabled to deduce principles for constant use. He can suggest improved methods of fertilizing the soil and of studying out new methods and appliances of value. By geology and chemistry the farmer is enabled to analyze soils, by the use of chemistry to analyze manures and vegetable products. Study will teach him how plants grow and are nourished, and how animals are reared and most economically fed. The reading farmer will be able to win new theories as he does his wheat, and even to justly estimate the value of the chaff he separates from the wheat.

All branches of science are futile, all knowledge vain to further and perfect agriculture, unless the farmer learns their useful discoveries and heeds their suggestions. Millions of dollars are annually lost to the country because the farmer will not or does not read. The liberal farmer who reads knows no east, no west, no north, no south, but the grand aim and object of personal, general and national prosperity.

Practical farming is in no way incompatible with cientific knowledge, as those who fling the epithets "kid glove farming," "sidewalk farming," "aristocratic farming," and "scientific farming" would have us believe; but the practical farmer avails himself of every fact and improvement which the plodding farmer despises. He takes a good paper which intelligently discusses the great subjects of agriculture, which interests the greater mass of the population of nearly every country. The reading farmer who farms in the broadest sense, and especially if he is a member of the Grange, imparts his knowledge to others as freely as he has received it, that the benefits he enjoys may be enjoyed by all who farm for pleasnre or for profit; he feels the generous impulse which should actuate the universal brotherhood of man.—*Farmer's Friend.*

### Household Recipes.

Raspberry Short-Cake.—Take a coffee-cup of sour cream; a teaspoonful of soda; flour and salt. Sift the flour and add a little salt; then stir the soda into the cream, and before it stops foaming, turn it into the flour; mix stiff enough to roll out—careful not to get it too stiff—into three or four circles the size of a small pie-tin; butter each and place one on top of the other: bake until well done in a quick oven; pull the layers apart and spread each one plentifully with ripe fruit previously sweetened with pulverized sugar; place layer upon layer and serve at once with sweetened cream.

Old Potatoes.—Peel and boil in salted water and take up as soon as done that they may remain whole; have ready some rolled crackers and a beaten egg; dip the potatoes into the egg and then into the crackers and fry in boiling lard.

Raspberry Shrub.—Place red raspberries in an earthen dish; cover with good cider vinegar—not too strong and let stand twelve hours; strain, to each pint of juice add one pound of sugar; boil ten minutes and bottle hot.

Raspberry Vinegar.—The following makes a delicious summer drink by stirring two or three tablespoonfuls of it into a tumbler of iced water. Fill a stone jar with ripe berries and cover with pure, strong cider vinegar; let stand five days and then strain through a sieve, pressing out all the juice. Allow one and a-half pounds of white sugar to each pint of this juice and boil until the sugar is dissolved, removing any scum which may arise. Take from the fire, bottle and seal.

Iced Tea.—Let me give our way of preparing this cooling drink for lunch or tea on hot summer days. The tea should be made in the morning and of half green and half black; make stronger and sweeter than usual; pour into a jug and place in the ice-house or chest. Serve in goblets with small pieces of broken ice.

Lemon Tea.—Add a few slices of lemon and a little of the juice to tea made as above.

Black Currant Jelly.—To every five quarts of currants allow one and a half teasepful of water, and to every pint of juice, when strained, one pound of sugar. Remove the currants from the stalks, and put into an earthen dish, with the proportion of water given; cover the dish over tightly, and place in the oven for one hour and a half; then squeeze out the juice through a coarse, cloth bag, and to every pint of juice add one pound of sugar. Boil from one-half to three-quarters of an hour—skimming well; pour into jelly-glasses and tie down.

Black Currant Jam.—Gather the currants when thoroughly ripe, and pick from the stalks; bruise slightly, and to each pound of fruit allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar; put sugar and fruit into a porcelain kettle, and boil nearly one hour over a slow fire, stirring constantly.

Onion Toast.—Boil some small onions, changing the water twice, and salting it the last time. When done, take the onions up with a skimmer. Thicken the water, which should be boiled away to about a pint, with a very little corn-starch; add butter, pepper and salt to taste. Have toasted some thin slices of bread, lay them in a dish, put the onions on the slices, and pour the gravy over.

Dropped Eggs.—Have a saucepan of boiling water, and drop fresh eggs carefully into the water; let them stand where they will be hot, but not boil until the whites set. Toast some thin slices of bread nicely, lay them in a dish, and pour over a gill of rich, hot cream salted to taste; take up the eggs with a skimmer, and put an egg on each slice of toast; sprinkle a little salt and pepper over, and garnish with parsley if you please.

### New Dog and Sheep Law.

An act for the taxation of dogs and protection of sheep in this commonwealth was passed by the legislature of 1878. It contains ten sections, and the following is an abstract of its provisions:

Section 1st provides for a tax of fifty cents on each male dog and one dollar on each female dog, to be collected and paid to the county treasurer, who is to keep a seperate account of the amount received from each district.

Section 2d provides that the assessors shall return a statement of the number of dogs kept by persons in their district, with the names of the owners.

Section 3d provides that persons having sheep killed by dogs shall make complaint thereof to a justice of the peace, stating when, where, and by whose dog the damage was caused, whereupon the justice shall summon the owner of the dog, and if he does not appear and settle the loss, then the justice shall appoint three persons to appraise the damage, which is to be paid out of the sheep fund by the county commissioners and afterwards to be recovered of the owner of the dog, if he be known. If not known the payment of the loss is to be made from the sheep fund.

Sections 4th and 5th provides for the payment of losses sustained, by the county treasurer and the recovery of the money afterwards from the owners of dogs causing the loss.

Section 6th provides that all dogs in this commonwealth shall hereafter be personal property, and their owners shall be liable for the damage they do, and for the costs and attorney's fees for collecting losses if suits have to be carried into court.

Section 7th fixes the fees of justices of the peace and appraisers under the act.

Section 8th provides that at the end of the year the total "sheep fund" in the hands of the county treasurer ever two hundred dollars, after providing for the payment of its claims, shall be distributed proportionately among the school districts of the county.

Section 6th provides that this act shall not repeal the provisions of any existing special laws in relation to the same subject.

Section 10th provides that this act shall not go into effect in any county until the act has been published and a voting to be "for the sheep law," and "against the sheep law." No election as to its acceptance or rejection shall be taken oftner than once in two years.

If this act receives the approval of the governer, it will require a vote of the people before going into effect.

### Notes.

The value of labor-saving machinery and appliances depends very much upon how they are used and taken care of. Few things are more discouraging—more exasperating to the farmer than to see, day after day, that the members of his household or his hired hands are indifferent as to whether his new and improved implements are so handled that they may pay for themselves or whether they are broken to pieces in a season. More than once we have been prevented from buying such articles which were really needed, because we knew that through ill-usuage they would soon be knocked to pieces and thrown aside. It has often occurred to us that hired men do not measurably consider how much more valuable they might make themselves to their employers if they would act upon the principle that "what is worth buying is worth taking care of," and "a stitch in time saves nine." It is to be presumed that self-interest would incite laborers to promote their employers' interest in every way, at least when it could be done without unusual work or sacrifice. But we have known workingmen, exemplary in almost everything else, to treat their tools and implements as if it were a part of their duties to render them useless in the smallest possible period. What is it?

### The Ballot not the Bullet.

Unless workingmen repudiate the advice and leadership of foreign demagogues with un-American ideas, who have managed to get control of the various trade organizations in the large cities, the cause of labor will suffer immensely. Imported aggrarians of the Megy and Schwab species have not one single American feeling or impulse. They cannot see the difference between license and liberty, and have brought with them ideas and sentiments which have repeatedly deluged France in blood, destroyed its industry and plunged it into misery and misfortune. France is great and powerful and presperous to-day because she was strong enough to put down the miscreants of the Megy stripe, drive them from her borders or send them to the scaffold. The German nation will demonstrate its capability of happiness by commanding the prompt punishment of the socialist assassin Nobeling who has made an attempt upon the life of the Emperor William. The remedies of the bullet and the barricade which these fanatics propose have never been naturalized here, and they never will be naturalized. The railroad riots of last summer were instigated by men incapable of understanding our ideas and principles, and in their results these outbreaks have inflicted more injury upon the working classes than can be easily estimated. In the same way the murderous outrages in the mining regions of Pennsylvania have almost lost the sorely oppressed workmen of that section the sympathy if not the support of honest and law-abiding men everywhere. Peace and good order are as essential to labor as to capital. The ballot, not the bullt, is the American way of redressing wrongs. The Megys and Molly Maguires cannot understand this, but it is, nevertheless, an American idea they will have to learn, even if it is necessary to hammer it into their heads.—*Farmers' Friend.*

Operations in the Bradford oil district during May, according to the *Derrick*, resulted in the completion of a number of wells unprecedented in the history of petroleum developments. Including a few that had reached the sand, and whose production is carefully estimated, the total aggregate foots up three hundred and forty-six, with a daily yield of 5,650 barrels.

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By Dr. T. B. Forbes, for
MRS. W. H. FORBES.

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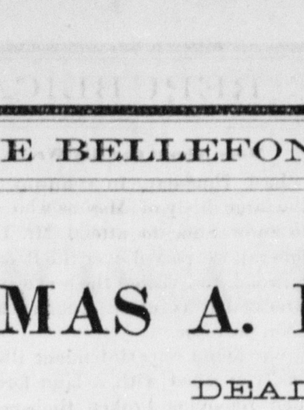

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# Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.


## Local Department.

Newman is the "boss" clothier in these parts.

Bang! bang! bang! fire works at Deschner's.

Drilling has been abandoned at the Kettle Creek oil well, in Clinton county. It was a dry hole.

It is said that Hon. A. G. Curtin will speak at Philipsburg on the 4th of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell, of Mifflin county, are visiting their many friends in Centre.

Many farmers are already mowing their grass. Sweet is the smell of the new-mown clover.

Mr. John L. Homer, of Walker, cuts this year a wheat crop of one hundred and forty-two acres.

Mr. Hartzell, the German Reformed pastor at Hublersburg and Bethel, has returned from his vacation.

One end of a charcoal car was thrown off the track last Saturday morning above the depot.

Foster Wolf, formerly of this county, but now at Girard, Ka., has been visiting friends and relations at Penn's Valley.

Rev. Mr. Hunter will preach in the Presbyterian church at Jacksonville next Sabbath morning, June 23. Services will begin at 10½ o'clock.

The large wholesale and retail store of Wolf, Potter & Co., at Snow Shoe, is doing a thriving business. Their trade extends all over the adjacent county, and far into Clearfield county.

We are indebted to Mr. George Potter for many kindnesses while at Snow Shoe last week. We enjoyed a smart ride over the country behind his spanking, wide-awake mare.

R. H. Downing, Esq., of Philadelphia, came to town last Friday and on Saturday morning went out to the wreck. Mr. D. is President of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe railroad.

An improvement long since needed was made last week when the concrete pavements in front of the James Harris and the Foust properties were repaired.

Sechler & Co.'s store continues to be the most popular resort for persons who are endeavoring to life economically. Why? Because they sell goods at extremely low figures. Economy is wealth.

The commissioners have given one week longer for bids on the iron bridge to be built across Moshanon Creek, in Snow Shoe township. The 29th of June is the time fixed for closing bids.

Lock Haveners witnessed the workings of the wonderful Phonograph last Friday and Saturday evenings. At last accounts, Edison, the inventor, had not conceived of anything new within the last forty-eight hours.

Last Wednesday evening, at the residence of Mr. Henry Brockerhoff, corner Bishop and Spring streets, a handsome German was performed by a large number of young people from this place, Lock Haven and Clearfield.

A correspondent sends us a notice of the death of James McMullen, aged 67 years, but neglected to say where he lived. Mr. McMullen was born in Black Log Valley, Mifflin county, and the father of twelve children.

The death of Col. John Rishel created a vacancy in the board of Jury Commissioners. Rev. Nathan J. Mitchell has been appointed to fill the vacancy. This is a good appointment, Mr. Mitchell being entirely competent and worthy to fill it.

Twenty-four Grand and seventy-eight Traverse Jurors were drawn last Friday morning by the Jury Commissioners. Rev. Nathan J. Mitchell, the lately appointed commissioner, was drawn for the Grand Jury, it being the first time in thirty years.

### Base Ball Challenge.

The Milesburg Base Ball Club is desirous of playing any club in Centre, Clearfield or Clinton counties. That's a pretty big scope, boys, and the first thing you know you'll be scooped in. Ye local remembers well of having belonged to a club in Juniata county in '71. The night of our organization, and before we had played even a practice game, a challenge was published for anything in the county. Well, we received an answer from a club eight miles away, all of which seemed satisfactory to the "Alerts." We went to work and talked and played base ball a week or more. A handsome bat was made and lettered as a prize. When the day came we left with the kind wishes of every soul in the village. The game came off and so did the other side—victorious to the tune of 100 to 33. The trouble was, we had made a mistake and challenged the wrong club.

The Centre Hall *Reporter* says: On Wednesday week Jacob and Samuel Sprow, father and son, were brought before Esq. Shannon, on charge of firing the mountain lands of Fergus Potter, on Friday previous. One witness, Gross, who occupies Sprow's house, swore he saw Sprow take matches, and go to the mountain, that he followed and saw Sprow kindle the fires. Witness further said he hailed Sprow as he was about to go away, and going up to him, after a few words Sprow hit him across the face with a club, when he, (Gross,) knocked Sprow down, and afterwards took him down to Mr. Swab. Sprow was sworn and denies firing the mountain, says it is spitework, and says he did not hit Gross but that Gross knocked him down. Samuel Sprow was sworn and admitted having fired the mountain lands of Mr. Potter in April, on invitation of one Noll, but pled ignorance of the law and consequences. The Sprows' gave bail for appearance at court.

Mr. Teller, of the Brockerhoff House, made complaint last week against a boy named George Condo, who, it appears, is not quite *compos mentis*. Condo had been lounging around the hotel for a number of days, and, towards the last, became dangerous. On Thursday the Court appointed Dr. James Dorworth, W. C. Heinle, Esq., and Mr. Frank Chamberlain a committee to enquire into his condition. The inquisition was not held until Saturday last, when it was decided that he should be taken care off. On Monday last Deputy Sheriff Munson took Condo to the Danville Insane Asylum, where he has a sister.

Marion township has lost a most excellent citizen in the person of Mrs. Mary McKibbin, who died at her home near Jacksonville on Sunday last. Mrs. McK. was a daughter of the venerated Judge Smythe, whom some of our readers, no doubt, remember. She was at the time of her death eighty-two years of age, and to the end retained, we believe, her faculties clear. Rev. Mr. Haughawaut, pastor of the Mill Hall Presbyterian church, officiated at the funeral services. The interment took place at the burial ground of her fathers, in Jacksonville, whither many followed the remains of this aged lady.

Two young men named Fleming and Robinson, of Curwensville, were captured last Tuesday night week at that place in the act of robbing the store of Rorabaugh & Norris. Robinson was shot in the leg while endeavoring to escape. These men have been engaged for a long time at this nefarious business, but justice has overtaken them at last.

Last Sunday our people enjoyed a number of refreshing showers, some, at times, being very heavy. At Lock Haven a severe rain storm prevailed a number of hours. A valuable Alderny cow belonging to Col. Moore, of that place, was killed by lightning while grazing in the pasture field.

Mr. Daniel Hall and Mr. Russell, of Unionville, are each building a handsome house, quite to the improvement of their town. The growing love of comfort and cultivation of taste in this direction among the people is encouraging and we hope will spread.

The building on the property of the Foust heirs, on High street, has been overhauled inside and will soon be occupied by James Rote as a green grocery. A new awning has been put up in front of the storeroom.

Rev. J. V. R. Hughes, formerly of Bald Eagle church, has been installed as pastor at Kilbourne City, Wisconsin. Mr. H. writes very happily of his new home.

T. C. Hipple, Esq., a prominent member of the Clinton county bar, was in town last Monday. He reports matters all serene down there.

### Logan Hose Company Pic-Nic.

Flaming posters (printed in Philadelphia or some other seaport,) announce that Logan Hose company are making great preparations for a good time generally on July 4th. Invitations have been extended to fire companies at Lock Haven, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Altoona, Holidaysburg, and Renovo. It is expected that many, if not all, of these companies will be present. Seven Brass Bands are announced for the occasion, and Prof. William Young's celebrated orchestra of Lock Haven will furnish dancing music. The platform to be erected will surpass anything heretofore gotten up. Refreshments are to be served on the grounds and a balloon ascension is programmed. The parade will form at 10½ a. m., and proceed through the principal streets. All things considered, we think the American Buzzard will be duly ovated in our town, as the boys are doing all in their power to give the old bird a good time on this 78th birthday. Three cheers for Hoyt!

Next Thursday night, at the meeting of the Murphy Temperance Union, the subject of introducing a temperance text book into the public schools will be discussed. Everybody interested in the cause of temperance should be present and express their opinions or hear others do so. We are glad to know that the good work is progressing in our midst; that many of our best people have espoused the cause and remain firm in its support. There is nothing so encouraging to the laborers in this work as the taking hold by men high in authority and position. It infuses new life in the organization and stimulates the members to greater exertions.

The country would rejoice at seeing Gen. Fremont in even a better place than Governor of Arizona. The old "Path-finder" is sometimes visionary, and has spent much money with more profit to other people than himself, but he deserves well of the country, and is held in no low estimation. He is going to buy his beef of Sechler & Co., for he says that this is the only place in the country where real good beef can be got. Sechler kills none but first class cattle: no poor cows that have been milked to death, same as is given to the customers of some other stores that we known of in this town.

Some persons are constantly after cheap notority, and the *Watchman* people are no exception of the rule. That office received the contract for printing the large posters for Logan Hose company pic-nic. It seems they couldn't do the work in their own establishment, and it was sent to Philadelphia, but the *Watchman* imprint appeared at the bottom, notwithstanding it was not done here.

Prof. Phillippi will send up a paper balloon at Philipsburg on the 4th of July. It will be a very large one. The Prof. will soon commence the making of a *real* balloon in which he will ascend sometime this summer. It will be made of red, white and blue material, studded with stars.

Mr. William Youte, Master Bridge Builder of the P. & E. railroad, examined the Miller Springs trestle wreck, and reported that it was not caused by rotten timbers. He was surprised at their good condition, and says he has taken down bridges three times more dangerous than this one.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Perry Orr, of Walker township, died last Sunday evening. Disease of the heart was her malady and death was no doubt happy release. She, upon the same day, was buried near Mrs. McKibbin. Rev. Mr. Hartzell conducting the ceremonies.

An attempt was made last Thursday night to rob the boot and shoe store of Louis Doll. Who the parties are is not known definitely. Several chaps whose reputations for honesty are not the best, are under surveilance.

Three "tourists" attempted to ride on the tender of the engine hauling the mail on B. E. V. railroad, last Monday morning, but they were chased off.

They tell us at Eagleville that James Koons has received a new stock of superior goods. Mr. K. understands his customers and he will suit them.

The Sunday School festival for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Wright's church, of Milesburg, cleared some twenty-four dollars.

Revs. Yocum and Laurie, of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches respectively, exchanged pulpits last Sunday evening.

Lawn Waltz, by Bella Stewart, a beautiful piece of music, for sale by John C. Miller & Co's.

### More About the Big Wreck.

Last Thursday, in company with the large body of Masons who went to Snow Shoe to attend Mr. Holt's funeral, we passed over the B. & S. S. railroad, and visited the scene of the wreck that occurred Tuesday afternoon previous.

We found Superintendent Rhoads busily engaged with a large force of men removing broken timbers, &c. Work was commenced early in the morning, and by night the greater part of it had been removed. On our return the force was endeavoring to take apart the engine and cars and extracting the *debris* from beneath.

The cause of the accident still remains a mystery, and all opinions expressed thus far have been but mere conjectures. Certain it is that a weak spot existed and that the heavy freight which passed over the trestle an hour previous served to weaken the structure very much.

In order that our readers may hear from those who were on the train, we present below their accounts of the accident as gathered from them.

The Engineer, Mr. William Temple, says he does not know where it started. As soon as it commenced moving he threw his arm around the reverse lever and clung to it until the engine struck. The benches somewhat broke the fall. When it struck he was completely shaken up and somewhat stunned. The fire was riddled through the grates into the ash-pan, and in a few seconds ignited the timbers. His first impulse was to extinguish it, which he did, thus saving the train from destruction. He next turned his attention to his fireman, Mr. Rapp, whom he found lying near the blow-off pipe, under the heavy timbers.

Mr. Rapp says he was sitting in the cab and the first sensation he had was that of the engine leaving him. He immediately arose on the footboard and remained there until the engine struck, but after this he remembered nothing for some time. Mr. Rapp says there was no noise of snapping timbers previous to the fall. He thinks they were about one-third across when the break occurred, and that everything fell forward.

In the passenger car were Mr. Holt, Mr. James Sommerville and son Harry, Mr. Ed. Nolan, conductor, and Mr. R. O. Hinton, brakeman. Mr. Nolan was sitting on a front seat, on the left side, near the front end of the car. The two seats back faced each other, Mr. Holt occupying the one next to Mr. Nolan, with whom he was conversing. Mr. Sommerville faced Mr. Holt and was reading a book. When the crash came Mr. Nolan was jammed up in the corner and Mr. Holt fell on top of him. A large timber came up through the car floor and struck Mr. Holt, smashing his nose and face. He was conscious, as he requested the attendants not to let him burn up. Mr. Hinton we did not see, being asleep when we called, but was told that he was thrown violently to the floor, injuring his back so much that he could scarcely get up. When he regained consciousness he carried little Harry Sommerville out. He also carried Mr. Nolan out. Efforts were made to get Mr. Holt out, but he was too heavy. After doing all in his power to relieve them he went to the engine and helped Mr. Temple rescue the fireman, Mr. Rapp, who as before stated, was found near the blow-off pipe. Mr. Hinton then started for Snow Shoe to summon assistance, but had to stop at Beech Creek trestle on account of fatigue. A boy was sent from this point to Snow Shoe and in a short time relief came.

In the meantime, Division Boss, Edward Loughery, and crew, who were working some distance east of the wreck, arrived and succeeded in getting Mr. Holt out. Mrs. Silknitter and Mrs. Gill were also there by the time the Snow Shoe relief came, and aided the sufferers very much. Mr. Geo. Potter and others were also there in good time and rendered assistance.

We called on Mr. Sommerville, at his home, in this place last Saturday, and found him getting along finely. He remembers the sensation of falling and thinks he grabbed hold of something. When he came to, he was covered with some seats, &c.; at least he could not get up when he made an effort. Finally, after his boy had been removed, he walked out and was kindly cared for. He says there was no crash before going down.

Harry Sommerville was looking cheerful when we called, and thinks he will be the happiest boy in town when able to be around. He appears to be the only one who remained conscious the whole time, probably because he was not seriously injured. When they went down he was thrown to the floor, and a seat in the rear came over one of his legs, breaking it above the knee.

Mr. Nolan we failed to see, but the facts given us relating to him were gathered from those whom we supposed knew.

### Basket Pic-nic.

The Centennial Temperance Club will hold a basket pic-nic on Friday, the 12th day of July, in Crider's woods, above the Snow Shoe Intersection. The price of the round trip will be ten cents a head. The public are cordially invited to attended. They extend a cordial invitation to the Ladies' Union Temperance Society and to the Murphy Temperance Union to join in their pic-nic; also to all members of the Club who were once with them but who have left, and hope these erring brothers will come back and rejoin the Club, as it will do them good. There will be swings, croquet sets, music, dancing and several speeches. All who expect to attend will please report to Thomas Burnside.

JOHN IRVIN, THOS. BURNSIDE,
Q. A. DANIELS, A. LONEBERGER,
JOHN POWERS,
Committee.

### State College Commencement.

The following programme for commencement week at State College was sent us by President Calder:

SUNDAY, June 23.—3 p. m., Baccalaureate Sermon, by President Calder. 8 p. m., Anniversary of Y. M. C. A. address by S. A. Taggart.

MONDAY, June 24.—8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m., Examination of classes. 8 p. m., Music and Literary Soiree.

TUESDAY, June 25.—Examinations continued. 8 p. m., Address before the Alumni, by H. T. Harvey, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, June 26.—Examination concluded. 9 a. m., Artillery Salute. 10 a. m., Annual Meeting of Trustees. 12 m., Alumni Dinner. 2 p. m., Meeting of Delegates and Alumni to elect Trustees. 4 p. m., Review and Drill of Cadets. 8 p. m., Junior Contest for Kaine Prize.

THURSDAY, June 27.—8:30 a. m., Inspection of Quarters. 10:30 a. m., Graduation Exercises. 8 p. m., President's Levee.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of John I. Rankin, offering town lots for sale. These lots are situated just outside the borough limits; therefore, any person purchasing and building on them will not have borough taxes to pay. Let some of the grumblers about borough taxes buy these lots and build on them. They will be sold cheap, and easy terms of payment allowed. It is a good chance to secure nice building lots in a desirable neighborhood.

A woman at Los Angelos, Cal., who came there with the Mission one hundred and ten years of age, gives no evidence of dissolution. Her hair, it is true, turned gray some years since, but it is now renewing its blackness, and her sight, which was failing, has returned to her. The reason for this remarkable longevity is the fact that this woman buys her meat and groceries of the enterprising firm of Sechler & Co. Nothing like good meat and groceries to prolong life.

An old offender was caught in Isaac Haupt's stable on Tuesday night at one o'clock, having in his possession a dog. Just what the fellow wanted is not known, but a horse and a set of harness appears to have been his wants. The horse was untied. When questioned as to what business he had there, he stammered and said he was going out to plant corn.

The State Editorial Association is in session at Cresson. This afternoon Col. Alex. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times* makes a speech on journalism. To-morrow an excursion will be made over the famous Bell's Gap road. Notwithstanding all this, Sechler & Co., continue to sell at the lowest possible figures.

A band of singers gave our town a delightful series of night songs last Monday evening. The only jar left in it all was the jeer of some rude Academy boy who howled a coarse refrain. Occupants of that hill, as of another, should be taught better manners.

Mr. G. L. Morlock, of the Lock Haven *Republican*, came to town Monday evening. On Tuesday morning, in company with "Maud Muller" and "Grapho," of the Clinton *Democrat's* galaxy, of rural correspondents, he left for Cresson, to attend the State Editorial meeting.

Willson College, whose president is our former townsman, Rev. Mr. Wylie, holds its commencement exercises this week. To-day Dr. Norcross, of Carlise, delivers the annual address to the young ladies. The school is prosperous.

Charles Heisler, marble cutter, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa., uses none but the best Italian marble. His work meets with the highest encomiums of praise from all who are fortunate enough to get it. For tomb stones, he has designs of marvelous beauty.

It is requested that there be a full attendance at the Centennial Temperance Club, on next Monday evening, for the purpose of electing officers for the next six months.

A quire of good note paper for 7 cents, a pack of envelope 5 cents, at John C. Miller & Co's.

Fourth of July is coming. Deschner knows it and has ordered ten thousand dollars worth of fire works of every description, to supply the wholesale and retail trade of this county. He sells cheap. Having bought a large lot he has obtained them at less than manufacturers' prices. Country merchants will do well to call and see him.

The Stereoscopic views of the wreck at Millers Spring Trestle, sold by John W. Moore, of this place, are being bought by almost everybody. There are four views, and they are sold for the low price of one dollar Everyone should have them.

Mr. Geo. Cook, once a citizen of our town and who now lives in Missouri, writes home a graphic account of the late great wind storm that passed over that state. Mr. C. was but 3 miles from the fury of the storm.

The great "Hoop Mill"—Mr. Bernard Lauth's invention—is again in operation at the Howard Iron Works. At some other time we will give an extended description of this wonderful machine.

The ladies of the Bellefonte Baptist Church desire to return their thanks to all who so generously assisted them in their festival on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last.

Mr. Wm. Resides, of Boggs township, is lying at the point of death, at the residence of his son, Philip Resides.

John C. Miller & Co., sell the best 5 cent segar in Bellefonte; try one and be convinced.

Fourteen golden robins were last week caged near Milesburg and sent to Philadelphia.

BELLEFONTE, June 4, 1878.

Applications will be received from persons wishing to teach in the public schools of Bellefonte by the School Board till the 28th day of June, 1878. By order of Board,

GEORGE W. ROGERS,
23-3t *Secretary.*

WORKINGMEN.—Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthing to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column. 15-2t

## MARRIED.

MYERS—STINE—At the residence of the bride's mother, June 13th, by John Craig, J. P., Mr. George Myers and Miss Amanda Stine, both of Houston township.

## DIED.

SCHENCK.—Near Howard May 27th, Alta Almeda, daughter of Irvin and Jennie Schenck, aged 3 yrs, 7 mo. and 4 days.

SCHENCK.—Near Howard June 2nd, Tacie Elizabeth, daughter of Irvin and Jennie Schenck, aged 6 yrs, 3 mo and 8 days.

The much dreaded disease, diptheria, has been in our midst and taken from the home of Mr. Irvin Schenck, his only two remaining children. This was, indeed, a heavy stroke. The two little ones were lovely in person and disposition, and were very affectionate; their love for their parents and grand-parents was very ardent; they, too, were dearly loved. They suffered much and long. Tacie, the older one, often exclaimed, Oh! if Jesus would only take me. She had not long to wait until her spirit took its flight, and now dwells in a fairer clime than this, where she has joined her two little sisters who had gone before, Alta having died one week previous. The home is left desolate—no longer can their sweet voices or merry laugh be heard, but the precious promise of Jesus is, that where they are we may also go. We, too, can exclaim with the poet.

They have found a place of rest
Where the willows whisper low,
We will find time's deeper west
When sweet blooms above us grow;
But inside the blessed gate
For our coming they will wait.

S. E. H.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE July number of the Eclectic Magazine, beginning a new volume, offers a favorable opportunity for commencing subscriptions, and its contents are certainly of a kind to attract all classes of readers. It is embellished with a fine steel-engraved figure-piece entitled "The Roman Children," affording a pleasing variation from the portraits of which one is usually found in each number. The leading paper is a trenchant reply by Dr. Elam to Tyndall's famous Birmingham lecture on "Man and Science," and this is followed by a timely discussion of "The Eastern Crisis," by Goldwin Smith. The third paper is a very charming description of "Vienna and Viennese Life;" following which are the second part of "The Earth's Place in Nature," by J. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S., "The Maenad's Grave," "Edmund Burke," a wonderful picture of "The State of Paris Before the Outbreak of the Revolution," by Taine, and a curious account of "The Gardener Bird." There are some delightful "Memorials of a Man of Letters," by John Morley; and "The Greatness of the Romans," by Goldwin Smith, is one of the best magazine articles of recent times. Besides several shorter papers and poems, there are four chapters of Black's "Macleod of Dare," and well-filled editorial departments; and the number altogether is one of great variety and interest.

Single copies, 45c.; one copy one year, $5. Published by E. R. PELTON, 25 Bond St., N. Y.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COMMISSIONER.

We are requested to announce as a candidate for Commissioner, D. G. Ganoe, of Worth township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, Andrew Gregg, of Potter township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.